ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,245—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th Dec.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Monle	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	850	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5152 1200 R. F. Briscoe ...16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7568	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 9th, 1894.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 15th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 9th January, 1895.
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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
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Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.
No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th December, at 10 a. m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 13th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MADEIRA," 1,951 tons, on the 13th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1894. Agents.

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Three Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
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Four Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	45 0	50 0

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Manufactured by the
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Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

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High Power,
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THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.
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We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
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SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
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With a Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts,

"CHARLEY'S AUNT"

UP TO DATE.

NEW CASTS!!

Followed by

SELECT VARIETIES AND NOVELTIES.

ADMISSION: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

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P.S.—The Ordinary Chairs will be removed and CUSHION Chairs will be placed in the Reserved Stalls, which will be equivalent to the Finest Theatre in India.

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Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

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1st Class.....Rs. 3 0
2nd Class ..... „ 1 0
3rd Class ..... „ 0 4
Season Tickets (First Class)..... „ 10 0

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
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OR

"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK,"

Will be Produced by the

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AT THE

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ON THE

13TH AND 14TH DECEMBER, 1894,

Introducing the Latest

POPULAR AIRS AND DANCES.

40 PERFORMERS.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9 P.M.
Box Office Open at SOUNDY and Co.

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● Pit Stalls, Re. 1. Pit and Gallery, Ans. 8.

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THE Public are WARNED that STEAM ROLLERS will be WORKING on the QUEEN'S ROAD at NIGHT, after 9-30 o'clock, from TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, until the Repair Works are completed.

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Executive Engineer, Municipality.

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GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MINT STREET, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORES SUPPLIES, as under, will be received, upto 12 Noon, on 15th FEBRUARY, 1895.

For further particulars SEE "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 11th and 18th December, 1894, and for Tender Forms apply to the Undersigned.

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3. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
4. Field Equipment.

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NEW CARD & PARLOUR GAMES, &c.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Anno Mundi	0 14	Game Lots Alphabet and Spelling	4 8
Anno Domini	0 14	„ Music Loto	6 8
The Bride	0 14	„ Fish Pond	3 0
Caught in Trap	0 14	„ Agon or the Queen's Guards	3 8
Comic Races	0 14	„ Ins and Outs	2 0
The Centuries 16, 17, 18 and 19 each	0 14	„ Matrimonial Dominos	3 0
Charles Dickens	0 14	„ Schimmell or Bell and Hammer	2 0
The Counties of England	1 6	„ Squails	4 12
Doctor Bushby	0 14	„ Attack and Defence	5 0
Floral Snap	0 14	„ The Moorish Fort	8 8
The Golden Egg	0 14	„ Goose	2 0
Happy Families	0 14	„ Fox and Hounds	1 8
Ride and Seek	0 14	„ Fox and Geese	1 8
Illustrated Proverbs	0 14	„ Bumble Puppy	1 0
In and Out the Luck	0 14	„ Planchette, Rs. 3-8 and	5 0
Kingdoms of Europe	0 14	„ Pontoons	8 8
London Post	0 14	„ Odds and Ends	4 0
Lend me Five Shillings	0 14	„ Ranger	2 0
Laughing made Easy	0 14	„ Toton	2 8
Old Soldier and his Dog	0 14	„ Indoor Prisoner's Base	2 8
Parole	0 14	The Race...Rs. 2-8, 3-8 &	5 8
Picture Pumble Hook	0 14		
Quits	0 14	PLAYING CARDS.	
The Realm	0 14	From As., 6 to	2 8
Robin Hood and his Merry Men	0 14	BEZIQUE CARDS, for 2, 3 and 4 persons.	
Snap	0 14	WHIST CASES, from	1 4
Sovereigns of England	0 14	Cribbage Boxes, from Re. 1 to	2 8
The Spider and Fly	0 14	Backgamon Boards, from Rs. 2-12 to	7 8
Streets of London	0 14	Chest and Draught Boards from Re. 1-4 to	5 12
Tip	0 14	B C D Boards	10 0
Tip Tap and Take it	0 14	Compendium of Games	15 0
Trentesee	0 14	Royal Cabinet of Games, suitable for Presents	45 0
Ujiji or Search for Livingstone	0 14	Dominos, from	1 0
White Cat	0 14	Chessmen, in Boxes, from	2 0
Who's Sir Roger?	0 14	Draughts in Boxes, from	0 8
Wedding	1 6	Dice, per Pair, from	0 4
World's Parliament	1 6	Dice Cups, from	1 0
Zoological Snap	0 14	Cricketer's Kit, Lawn Tennis, Bats and Balls.	
Puzzles, Boat	2 8	Cricket Presentation Sets.	
„ Maze	2 0	&c., &c.	
„ Snake and Bird	1 0		
„ Circassian	1 0		
„ Numerical	8		
„ Proverb	12		
Game of Mahalak off	8 8		
„ Word Making	1 4		
„ "Kindergarten"	2 8		
„ Gobang	1 8		
„ Picture & Floral Loto, each	6 8		
„ of Geographical and Historical Loto, each	6		

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS in Great Many Varieties.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each. For terms, etc.,

Apply to SECRETARY.

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ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

THE only School with a Principal who is the 1st "Honors" Diplomated Teacher of Shorthand of the N. P. Society of London in Bombay.

DON'T FAIL to Read the Prospectus of this Shorthand School for 1895, now ready, together with Forms of Application, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN and Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Important new features both to Ladies and Gentlemen. All Applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

IN View of the CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES, and of BOXING DAY, have prepared THREE HAMPERS of Assorted and Choice Wines and Spirits, which should be found welcome to their large circle of CLIENTILE. Two of these Hampers contain Six Bottles each, and the Third contains a Dozen, and they are just the Assortment to suit a Dinner Table. For Prices see our Advertisement Columns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

Will Produce on

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely,
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,

ENTITLED

"BARBARA,"

AND

CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,

"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES:

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... „ 3
Pit Stalls ..... „ 2
Pit, &c...... „ 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS WANTED.

THE BENGAL and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY requires some ASSISTANT ENGINEERS temporarily, for Survey Work. Applications should be sent to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur stating salary required.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES

AND

PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training. Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following STORES, for Twelve Months, commencing from the First Day of January, One thousand Eight-hundred and Ninety-five :—

Cocoanut Oil, best, say about	2 Tons per Month.
Kerosine Oil, 150° Flash, about	75 Cases do.
Castor Oil, best, about	3 Tons do.
Axle Oil, about	1 Ton do.
Cylinder Oil, about	10 Cwts do.
Cotton Waste, No. I, about	1½ Ton do.
Tallow, Country, clean, about	3 Cwts do.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all Claims for Shortages through Leakage and other Preventible causes in Transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each Item to be Tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on 17th December, 1894.

Form of Tender can be had on application, at his Office, on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of Five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Storekeeper.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The following is the Prospectus for the next EXHIBITION of the Society, which will be OPENED on the 13th of February, 1895.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITION :—

SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1 For the best Landscape in any medium	The Society's Gold Medals (Value Rs 114 each)
2 For the best Figure subject in any medium	
3 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours	The Society's Silver Medals.
4 For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours	
5 For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium)	
6 For the best Sketch *a* in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	
7 For the best Sketch *a* in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8in.	
8 For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons	
9 For the best Architectural Drawing	
10 For the best Model in any material	
11 For the best Photograph *b*, printed by any process	
12 For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory	

The following Prizes will be given in Money :—

13 For the best Picture in Exhibition (Rs 150)	His Excellency the Governor.
14 For the best Landscape in Oil-Colours (Rs. 100)	Presented by the Society.
15 For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject)—(Rs 100)	
16 For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	His Highness Sir Takhtsinjee, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar.
16 For the best Model in Plaster or *Terra Cotta* by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	
18 For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 50)	
19 For the best Figure-painting *d* in Water-colours (Rs 100)	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
20 For the best Landscape or Seascape Water-colours (Rs 50.)	The Hon'ble Mr H M Birdwood, M.A., LL.M., C.S.I.
21 For the best Figure-painting *d* in Oil-colours (Rs 100)	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
22 For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs 30)	
23 For the best Copy of a Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur *c* (Rs 20)	Mr Ardasir Sorabji Camdin.
24 For the best Figure-painting in Oil; Subject—"Some event in Hindu mythology in which surprise, anger and contempt of a lady are shewn at their highest pitch"—*c* (Rs. 50)	Mr. J. V. Bhaisett
25 For the best Figure-painting in Oil; Subject—Brave action of a lady of the Puranic Age *c* (Rs. 50)	
26 For the best Picture in Oil; Subject—An Indian lady of ancient times in distress *c* (Rs. 50)	Mr. Karim Nensey.
27 For the best Picture in any medium of an Indian Street Scene *c* (Rs 50)	Some Pleaders of the High Court
28 For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water Colours (Rs 50)	
29 For the best set of 6 Photographs, *b* other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an amateur in India (Album or Views)—(Rs 50)	Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart, CSI.
30 For the best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 60)	Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
31 For the second best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 40)	
32 For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs 50)	Mr Nowroiee N Wadia, CIE
33 For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India *c* (Rs 50)	
34 For the best Sketch *f* of any part of Bombay (Rs 50)	Mr Jamsetjee N Tata
35 For the best Drawing in black and white (Rs 50)	
36 For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 60)	Mr Vajeshankar Gavarishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr Gavarishankar Udeyshankar, C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar)
37 For the second best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 40)	
38 For the best Seascape in any medium (Rs 100)	Mr George Cotton.
39 For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman Building in India (Rs 50)	Mr G C Whitworth, ICS
40 For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs 50)	Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim
41 For the best Work by a local artist in Wood Engraving (Rs 50) *e*	The "Rast Goftar."
42 For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph, printed in colours *c* (Rs 50)	Mr K N Kabraji.
43 For the best Portrait in Oil or Water Colors by a Native Lady (Rs. 50)	Mrs. Rustamji N. B. Jeejeebhoy.
44 For the best Photograph *b* by an Amateur (Rs 40)	Messrs. Bhabajee Sakharam and Co.
45 For the best Portrait by Photography by an Amateur; size not less than 10 by 8 in. Any printing process is allowed *b* (Rs. 30)	Messrs Damodar Madhowrao Dukle and Co.
46 For the best Design of a Picture Gallery for Bombay *c* (Rs. 50)	Messrs Sorabji and Shapurji and Co.
47 For the best colours Lithographic Work done in India *c* (Rs. 50)	
48 For the best Painting in Oil or Water-colour by a resident of India, of a Hindu Shrine, Bathing Ghaut, or such other religious Hindu Scenery (Rs. 50)	Mr Govardhandas Khtaao Makanji.
49 For a Photo of a Hindu Ceremony by a Native of India *b* (Rs. 30)	Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.
50 For the best Photograph by a Native Girl or Boy *b* (Rs. 30)	Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
51 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Landscape or Seascape *b* (Rs. 50)	The Bombay Art Society.
52 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of a Figure or Group of Figures or of an Animal or Group of Animals *b* (Rs. 50)	The Bombay Art Society.
53 For the best Photograph by an Amateur of Architecture *b* (Rs. 50)	The Bombay Art Society.

a See Rule 10 of General Rules.
b See Rule 11 of General Rules.
c See Rule 3 (*a*) of General Rules.
d Figure includes Full Length, Head, or Group of Figures.
e Should Prize No. 22 lapse, it will be added to No. 22.
f Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this competition

---

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE : £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms: —

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
K. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per Annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE ASSURANCE POLICY suited to the present times is a Sun Endowment 15 years, term. It is under the SUN LIFE SYSTEM, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is Unsurpassed, and the Premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

☞ The connections of this Company date from A.D. 1710. Full particulars can be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

9, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
„ „ 1885	„	966,107
„ „ 1887	„	968,043
„ „ 1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„	8,003,265

ROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars

Apply to—

KING KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURAN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10, p.c.	165 / 120 / 60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	$550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	125
Colaba	600	200	200	12	185
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
Fort	400	200	...	20	102½
French	150	8,500	500	80	1,175
Harvey and Sabapathy	380	500	200	25	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	420
Khangaum	700	100	100	12	115
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	30	400xd
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mercantile	300	500	500	53	120
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	95
Munmar M	125	400	400	Nil	377½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Indian	12,200	500	500	25	512½
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	440
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	530
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Vakil	375	200	all	16	200
	...	1,000	100	12	200
				90	1,110
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,180
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	605
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	575
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,090
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,295
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,010
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	765
Leopold	3,500	100	100	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	100	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee MPetit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,500
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	695
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	87½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	203
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	245
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750 / 1,750	100	100	10 / 7½	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	2,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	280
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	180	1	25

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 29-2		
Gold Leaf	" 28-10	Nominal.	
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 28-8	"	
Do. do. new	" 28-6	"	
Australia bar Gold	" 28-11		
Bombay bar Gold	" 28-10		
Sovereigns	" 18-4		
Do. Drazons	" 18-3		
Silver	" 32		
Do. 17½	" 33-4		
Carolas	" 265-0		
Mexican	" 196-0		
Five-Franc Pieces	" 300-0		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

Monthly Meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.

Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The steamers Bahaduri and Baron Belhaven entered the dock on Sunday, and Rajaputi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK—The steamers Rydal Hall entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Sutlej and Rohilla yesterday; the steamers Pachumba and Bombay left it on Saturday, and the steamer Gisela on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day at 4-45 p. m.

BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Yacht Club this (Tuesday) evening.

FAIR.—The annual Nana Shunkersett Fair will be held to-morrow, at Tardeo Road, and will be continued for five days.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Jeysing Angri Sir Subha who came here on one week's leave, and stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, returned to Baroda yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Sutlej, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General, Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,956, the daily average being 198. The total of new patients was 961.

Y. M. C. A.—A paper, entitled "Reminiscences of my Undergraduate Days" will be read by Dr. C. R. N. Carrett, M.B., C.M., in the lecture hall of the Grant Road Branch, to-night, at 8-30. The meeting is open to ladies.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUNTING FIELD.—While out with hounds at Parla, the other day, Mr. J. C. Brooks had a fall, with the result that his collar bone was broken. Dr. Bull, who was also on the hunt, promptly attended to Mr. Brooks' injuries.

MAZAGON BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. C. Frusher Howard, Fel. Soc. of Science, Letters and Arts, London, and author of Howard's Art of Reckoning (the new text-book for Shorthand Arithmetic), will deliver a lecture with blackboard illustrations of his new, simple, and rapid methods of reckoning.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES AT BASSEIN.—A meeting was held in the Municipal Market Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Sunday, for the purpose of electing delegates for the coming Congress at Madras, Mr. Balcrishna Vamanji presiding. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as delegates:—Messrs. Hari Lakshman Patel Vakil, Lakshman Narayan Sadhalay, Balcrishna Vamanaji Gavanker, Lakshman Ballal Joglekar, pleader, district court, Thana, Damodar Kashinath Vartak.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—On Saturday a cadjan hut, occupied by one Joseph Rodriques, and situated at Koliwada, Worlee, was found to be on fire, and in a few minutes was razed to the ground. The Chinchpogly steamer and DeLisle Road Manual went up to the scene, but were not brought into requisition. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200. Its occupants went to their work, leaving a fire burning in the fire-place, and it is believed that the outbreak was due to a flame from the fire-place catching the low *jowlee* roof.

GRIEVANCES OF THE ENGLISH MAIL PASSENGERS.—We are asked to call attention to an incident connected with the arrival of the mail steamer on Sunday evening. The passengers were landed at about 6-30 p. m. at the Apollo Bunder. Much confusion and inconvenience was caused to the new arrivals on account of the steam launch Gaekwar, which brought the passengers on shore from the mail steamer, having no lights on board. Besides, the lamps on the head of the steps at the landing were not lighted, and the men on duty at the Bunder on being asked to light them by the police officers present, replied that they could not do so without the order of their sahebs.

FATHER HOPKINS IN ENGLAND.—The Rev. Father Hopkins who is now visiting the principal towns of England, preaching and lecturing on the works of the Order of St. Paul, has been everywhere well received, and at some of the churches in which he has preached it has been found almost impossible to gain admission. So large have been the congregations which have assembled to hear him advocate the claims of our merchant seamen. The work at Barry to which we have previously referred, and which was started on a very small scale is extending rapidly, so much so that the small house which was first taken has now been abandoned, and two other houses rented, each of which is bigger than the house first taken.—*Indian Daily News.*

AN UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE FOR A NEW MILITARY ARRIVAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sumbhoo Rama, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of a silk *kamurband*, of the value of Rs. 25, and a gurnsey of the value of Rs. 1-8, belonging to Captain R. Buckle, of the Royal Irish Rifles, from his quarters at Colaba. About half-past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening the accused entered complainant's quarters, and having abstracted the property in question from the drawer of a cupboard was walking out with it, when he was arrested, and given into custody. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF A VALMIK KAYASTHA TO ENGLAND.—Among the passengers that left by the s.s. Gisela on Sunday morning last, was Mr. M. H. Nazar, of the firm of Messrs. A. H. Nazar and Co., who left for Europe for a second time. His first visit to Europe was to form business connections with continental manufacturers, also to attend the International Oriental Congress at Stockholm and Christiania. He returned here in 1889. He left this time to take charge of his office in London, in place of his brother, who arrived here on the last Divali day. On the eve of his departure he was entertained at the Cosmopolitan Club, of which he is the popular joint secretary and a number of merchants and friends went to the dock to wish him *bon voyage*, several of whom including some ladies remained on board until the steamer weighed anchor.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Kalbadavie Road, regarding the death of Lukhmidass Soonderji, a dealer in cloth, aged thirty-five or forty years, residing on the third storey of a chawl at that locality. About two years ago deceased's only son died, and the death of his wife occurred about three months ago. These misfortunes told greatly upon his mind, and he was so much depressed that he sometimes did not take his food and only attended his business very irregularly. About 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Lukhmidass was found in a semi-unconscious state in his room and on being questioned by a native doctor, admitted that he had taken an overdose of opium with a view to destroy himself. The doctor washed out the contents of the stomach with a pump, but the man never recovered. A verdict of suicide with opium was returned.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of one Annaji Gunpat, aged twenty years, lately a labourer, employed in the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Mill, at Mahaluximee, residing at the 2nd Lane Cammatipoora. On Saturday the strap of the mule at which deceased was working, broke, and Crishna Annaji was stitching it up while the deceased and another man were holding it. Suddenly the strap being on the shaft, received a twist, when the other man at once let go his hold, but deceased did not do so, and was immediately dragged up to the shaft and dashed against the beam with the result that his right arm was completely severed from the shoulder and both legs were fractured. He was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday from the effects of his injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT FROM A C. M. S. PADRI.—At the instance of Inspector Wilson, Abdool Oomer, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-three years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft as a servant in respect of a clerical coat, of the value of Rs. 15, containing Rs. 11 in cash in its pocket, belonging to the Rev. M. T. Davis, of Money School. The coat was missed by complainant about midday on the 15th November, and accused, who had been in his service only ten days, left the same day without giving any notice. Compainant did not recover the coat unti Sunday when it was shown to him by the police, and identified as his own property. It appeared that accused after stealing the coat, sold it for a rupee to Joosub Isaac, a dealer in old clothes. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY AT MURBAD.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a library building at Murbad was performed on the evening of December 3, by the Collector of Thana, Mr. Silcock, a spacious *mandap* being erected for the occasion. The *mandap* was tastefully decorated with flags, buntings, and evergreens. Mr. Silcock was received by Rao Saheb G. G. Desai, Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb G. R. Datar, Subordinate Judge, Rao Saheb G. M. Bokad, Pensioned Police Inspector, and Mr. Bapu Dadaji, Government Pleader, and conducted to the dais erected for him in the *mandap*. Mr. K. V. Pradhan, pleader, then made some remarks in the course of which he said: The town being chiefly inhabited by the writing-class Kayasta-Prabhus. The importance of a library was felt so long ago as 1875. For, in these peaceful times every one who has had the advantage of knowing how to read and write, is anxious to learn the news of his own and foreign countries from day to day. What the school is for children, the library is for grown up persons able to read. Efforts were made several times to start a library, but for want of the motive power, they were not crowned with success. A library in name only was started in 1887. A site was secured from Government, but the library was soon closed for want of a master hand to promote its interests. It was resuscitated in February, 1893. Some books were purchased, but there being no house they were kept in the dispensary. The necessity of a building was greatly felt. But it was never thought we would be able to provide a building so soon, in a place situated as this. However in January last bright prospects presented themselves with the arrival of Rao Saheb G. G. Desai. Under his guiding hand the necessary funds for a building suitable to our wants were soon collected. It is our intention to hand over the library building, when ready, to the Taluka Local Board. In conclusion I say on behalf of the library committee that we are much obliged to Government for the free grant of the site; and I also take this opportunity to express publicly our hearty thanks to those who have lent a helping-hand by contributing their mite towards the building.

A translation in Marathi of the above report was read by Mr. Bapu Dadaji. After this Mr. Silcock laid the foundation-stone, declaring it well and truly laid. On returning to the dais, Mr. Silcock rose and spoke of the suitability of the site of the proposed building, as it occupied a central position and was near the public offices and the dispensary and quite close to the school. He then dwelt upon the utility of the institution as supplying a place where both rich and poor might discuss the topics of the day. He then spoke of the advantage both of mental and physical education, and concluded by expressing a hope that the people of Murbad would also erect a gymnasium for the school-boys.

Rao Saheb G. R. Datar then spoke as follows:—Mr. Silcock and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to say on behalf of the library committee and the people of Murbad, that we are all highly obliged to Mr. Silcock for undertaking the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the library building. He has done this although he is rather unwell, and for this act of kindness on his part we all very sincerely thank him. We know that the real merit of thanksgiving lies in the sincerity of heart with which it is done rather than in the richness of words by which it is effected. A distribution of *pan supari* and *atar gulab* followed. Rao Sahebs G. G. Datar and Desai adorned Mr. Silcock with garlands and presented him with a superb bouquet. Having upon the initiative of Rao Saheb G. M. Bokad given three cheers for her Majesty the Empress of India and Mr. Silcock, the assembly dispersed.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL DISTRIBUTION.

A MEETING was held in the hall of Goculdas Tejpal High School, on Sunday, at 3 p.m., for distributing Gold Prize Medal of the Udyoga Vrishi Samasthan, Poona, and was presided over by Seth Luxmidas Khimji, J. P. After an able inaugural speech from the Samaj secretary, Mr. Sewaklal Karsandas, addresses were presented to Professor Shankar Abajee Bhise and Messrs. Gohrpaday and G. V. Gokhale. The president, Shet Luxmidas Khimji, J. P., then handed the first prize medal to Prof. Shanker Abaji Bhise, who is well-known here for his wonderful scientific knowledge. Another medal was presented to Mr. L. Ghorpore, the first manufacturer of the Indian blue-black and other inks, and a third to Mr. Govind Vishun Gokhale, well known for his Ganapati idol. Professor Bhise in thanking the samasthan observed that one cause why India had lagged so far behind in arts and sciences was that each *peter-familias* invariably brought up his sons to follow his own profession. With the changes in thought and condition passing through India at present a silent revolution was being accomplished in this respect and when perfect liberty is thus secured for every young man to follow the bent of his own mind our advance will be rapid. He also pointed out how desirable it was to have a simple system of granting patents devised by Government that native skill might be encouraged. The system in force at present was far too complex and rigid. Messrs. Keshav Waman Pethe and Shankar Daji Pade and others then made some remarks on the good work the samasthan was doing and hoped that it would grow in course of time. The meeting dispersed after the distribution of *attar*, *gulab*, and *pan-supari*, and the usual vote of thanks to the president.

RESULT OF L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of L. M. and S. was declared yesterday evening at the University. Out of the fifty-five candidates, who had presented themselves for this examination, twenty-five were declared successful: one in the first class and the rest in the pass class. The Balkrishna Sudamji prize of Rs. 200 in Midwifery has been awarded to Mr. Munchershaw Naoroji Kapadia. The Bai Heerabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama gold medal in surgery has been secured by Miss Helen Lauder, Miss Manak Tarkhad has been awarded the Charles Morehead, prize of Rs. 200 in Clinical Medicine, the Lady Reay gold medal and the scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883 of Rs. 150, tenable for one year.

The only candidate for the M. D. Examination, withdrew at the last moment.

The results of LL.B. and Second LL.B. Examinations which were to be declared yesterday afternoon, were put off till the 19th instant. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.—Vinayak Narayan Chitale.

Pass.—Bamanji Navroji Anklesaria, Motilal Trikamji Avashia, Shivram Govind Bhadbhade, Padmakar Krishna Chitale, Darasha Dinshah Doctor, Sorabji Aderji Doctor, Chainmal Dandumal Kalro, Vaman Vithal Kane, Munchershah Navroji Kapadia, Gajanan Chintaman Kaumbekar, Helen Lauder, Sadashiv Venkatesh Lele, Phirozshah Dadabhoy Majoo, Gopal Abaji Nadkar, Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak, Bahadhur K. Nariman, Narayan Mahadav Paranjapye, H. M. Parekh, Vishnu Krishrao Parulkar, Vishram Narayan Rege, S. S. Shah, Manak Tarkhad, Shankar Pandurang Vaidya, and Jal Sorabji B. Vakil.

A STORMY VOYAGE.

THE s. s. Baron Belhaven, which arrived in port on Sunday, from Liverpool (Captain W. R. Smith), experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay. She left Liverpool on the 9th November, and two days later encountered a very heavy S. W. gale, which continued till 13th November. The decks were flooded and every thing above board, and the deck fittings, were washed away, the ship rolling terribly. On the morning of the 12th November the wind suddenly shifted to North West, and commenced blowing with hurricane force, doing considerable damage to the vessel, the crew being kept busy all the time in securing the hatches. On the evening of the 13th the gale moderated a little, and Cape Finisterre was passed at 9-15 p.m. Again on the 22nd November two days before reaching Port Said, the good ship met with another gale, but this time there were no accidents worthy of record. After leaving the latter port fine weather was experienced.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

THE following race is substituted for "Waler Handicap," on the 15th instant:—

"The Waler Purse," ¼ mile, Rs. 193. For Australian horses that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 50. To carry 11st. 5lb. weight for age. Horses landed since 1st August 1894 allowed 7lbs. Gallowys allowed 1 stone.

Entries which will constitute Starters. Declarations to close at the Gymkhana before 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th instant. Entrance, Rs. 10.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARU KUSA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a reference of the proceedings of Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, first-class magistrate of Sattara, who on the 20th October last, found the accused guilty of theft and sentenced them each to once month's regorous imprisonment, Mr V. R. Joglekar appeared for the accused.

Mr. S Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, in making the reference, said: he was of opinion that the conviction could not be sustained. The essence of the offence of theft consists in its being a "dishonest, taking from the possession of the owner without his consent. In this case, the dishonest intention had not been made out. The land, on which the trees in dispute stood, formed part of an Inam village, the present inamdar being the brother of the complainant, who was the manager of the estate. It was not alleged that the trees were planted by the inamdar, and the only ground on which he claimed a right of ownership was that the land, on which the trees grew belonged to him in the same way as the other vacant unclaimed spots in the village. But it was doubtful whether this piece of land came under that category. It was situate outside the village wall, and a number of manner pits were lying there, belonging to certain chumbers, whose user was alleged, but not proved to be permissive. The accused had adduced a considerable body of evidence in support of their management of the land. Their witnesses asserted that the accused had been cutting thorns from those trees and exercising other rights of ownership over the place. Upon the whole the Sessions Judge considered the case to be one falling within the province of a civil court to decide and that the conviction should be quashed as contrary to law.

Their Lordships reversed the convictions of and sentences passed upon the two accused, and directed that they be set at liberty.

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER AT DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGA BIN KARIAPA BARKIA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 15th October last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with being present and abetting the murder of one Fakira bin Fakirappa at Negher on the 11th September last. It appeared that the persons who struck the blow, which was the immediate cause of death, had absconded. The accused admitted his presence at the murder, but said he took no part in it, and was compelled to stand there by one Basangauda, who seized and held him there to prevent his going and making a report. The deceased, in his dying statement said he was beaten with bamboo sticks in his mistress's house by four persons whom he named; that he was caught by the hair of his head, that accused was standing inside the door, and that when the other persons beat and dragged him out from the house, the accused and they beat him with bamboo sticks. The accused and the others then took him into the yard, beating him at the same time. Bisarni, the deceased's mistress, said he was beaten in her house and backyard. He was first beaten by the others. The accused then came there and began to beat the deceased on the head. They brought him to the door and then dragged him to the yard. One of them wounded him on the hand with an axe, and then the six men beat him with sticks. One of then threw a big stone on deceased's leg, and then on an alarm being given they all ran away. While the Sessions judge was satisfied that the accused was one of those that beat and killed the deceased, he was not sure that accused was a very active member, or that he took any very prominent part in the murder, or caused the fatal injury or injuries with his own hand. He therefore sentenced him to be transported for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case dismissed the appeal.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JETHU JIVGALIA.

THE accused in the case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions judge of Thana, who, on the 10th October last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case were that the accused and his wife lived unhappily. She left him and lived at her mother's; and while there she went one day into the jungle, and never came out alive. If the accused killed his wife, how did he do it? The Sessions Judge told the jury that they did not know and could not know the evidence. The accused confessed that he killed her by a blow. The doctor's theory did not fit the accused's statement. Then the injury that resulted fatally might have been inflicted without any intention of doing serious harm and half-accidentally. They could really only conjecture what happened.

It appeared from the evidence of the deceased Harku's brother, that she was married to the accused about ten years ago. For about three months previous to her death, she had been living with her mother, during which time the accused did not send for her. He lived in Trombay. One day Harku went out alone with a sickle to collect fuel. She did not return to the house and a search was made for her without success. At last her mother and brother and others came to Thana and found her corpse in Philips' Rye, in a deep hollow, lying on its back, with its clothing and ornaments on. There were four stones lying on the corpse, which was naked. Her neck was twisted, and one of the eyes had come out of its socket. There was a bruise on one of the temples; and one hand was swollen. The deceased and the accused, who was a fisherman, used to quarrel, because the accused kept a woman.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder but guilty of causing grievous hurt. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He did not impose a heavier sentence, he said, because he felt absolutely in the dark as to how the woman's death was brought about. It might have been half or more than half accidental; and the accused was very probably led by sudden anger to use violence to his wife. There was nothing to indicate premeditated violence

Their Lordships on a consideration of the evidence, saw no reason to interfere, and dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and at Agra, Jhansi and Neemuch and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in the Central and North-West Provinces and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bangalore and 12 at Bombay and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Akola, Khandwa and Rajkot, and the minimum from 4° to 12° in excess in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and at Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Surat and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin and the lowest 60° at Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably in Sind, Gujarat and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Neemuch, Jabalpore, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy in Gujarat, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Surat, Akola, Hoshangabad, Jeypore and Ajmere. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras and Karachi. The weather in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana is unsettled and local showers are probable in Sind.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

Sunday's observations:—The barometer is steady in Baluchistan and the north of Bombay and risen slightly to briskly elsewhere. Pressure is in slight defect in Lower Sind, in moderate to considerable excess over nearly the whole of the remainder of India and Burma. The weather is slightly unsettled in Baluchistan owing to an ill-defined disturbance passing through Lower Sind. Quetta reports a light fall of snow and no rain in Southern India.

LATER.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has given way rapidly in Rajputana and slightly to briskly in the Punjab and N.-W.-P., and a feeble disturbance has apparently advanced into Rajputana. Pressure has fallen generally in the Peninsula, N. E. India and Burma, but by small amounts; it is in slight defect in S. W. Rajputana and Lower Sind and in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. The weather is slightly disturbed in N.-W. India and light showers are reported in Baluchistan, Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Kurrachi has received a third of an inch. The disturbance is very feeble and giving only light scattered showers. Conditions are unchanged in the south of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th December 1894.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Direction of wind*	ENE, E, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Slingsby, 2,093 tons Captain A Robinson sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J R P Alexander arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (21st October) via Bassein and Moulmein with cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Kurrachi and Kattyawar coast, with a general cargo and Mr J Cope and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (21st November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Morgan, Mr Rail, Mr Nash, Mr Fell, Mrs Stale and 2 children and five deck.

THE s. s. Baron Belhaven, 1,482 tons, Captain W. R. Smith, which arrived in harbour on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 9. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WHY BUY IMITATION when you could get almost at the Same Rate a Sewing Machine RENOWNED for Superiority, Durability and Improvements, —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MESSRS. HOPE BROS' 780 Washing and 300 Silk New TIES and SCARVES, per s.s. PENINSULAR, Arr. 6 to Rs. 24 each.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice, Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay. MORTON MAJU and Co.

'XMAS PRESENTS!—A Most Charming Collection of SILVER-PLATED Ware, most Suitable for 'Xmas, Birthday, and Wedding Presents, including—Ice-Pitchers, Syrup-Pitchers, Butter Pots, Cruets, Fruit-stands, Cups, Waiters, Biscuit Boxes, Jam Pots, &c., &c. Prices Moderate. Inspection Invited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

MILLINERY.—Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS, Flowers, Feathers, &c., Just to hand.—Mrs. AUSTIN, 17, Esplanade Road.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

REMOVED.—HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, has been REMOVED to Meadow Street, opposite Nusserwanjee Petit's Office.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, really nice and Fresh, in Fancy Boxes. Also Loose CHERRIES, APRICOTS, PEARS, and ASSORTED FRUITS.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Royal Insurance Office.

FANCY GLASS WARE.—The Newest Shapes and Designs for Table Ornaments in Beautiful Tinted Colours. Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 63, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH-BUILT CLARENCE, by "Henry Whittock," London, in very good order. Apply to "A.B.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, Tardeo, 10 Boilers of Messrs Hicks Hargreave's make, 32 feet long and 7 feet in Diameter, certified for 110 lbs. pressure, and in working order. Apply at the above Mill.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WE have a large and varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation, at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

LANOWLI.—Large, Well-furnished BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, from 1st December. Apply "Hills," care of this Office.

'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.—Fancy Glass Ornaments, each As. 2 and 4. 'Xmas Coloured Candles, per Box As. 2, 4, 12 and 14. Candle Clips each As. 2. Gelatine Flags, each As. 2. Father 'Xmas Figures, filled with Sweets, each As. 4 and 8.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

WHISKY.—One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Various Brands and Qualities, to be SOLD at a Sacrifice to Close Account.—J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane.

INDIAN ART WARES for SALE at the Bear Art Workshops, near the Crawford Markets. SHOW-ROOM OPEN DAILY.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 20. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and Servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, Captain.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1: with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna, W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Ballary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS. We recommend these as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, nad are only half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND FOR GIRLS' HOME,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, 14TH AND 15TH DECR.,

IN THE TOWN HALL.

STALLS:—

COLABA AND FORT: Mrs. MORRIS, Miss GRAY, and other Ladies.

GIRGAUM AND MALABAR HILL: Mrs. MACKICHAN, Mrs. SQUIRE, and other Ladies.

BYCULLA: Mrs. MACKENZIE and other Ladies.

PAREL: Mrs. TOMLINSON, and other Ladies.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: Mrs. J. P. WATSON, and other Ladies.

REFRESHMENT BUFFET: Mrs. PARKER, and other Ladies.

Selections of Music at Intervals.

The Sale will be OPEN from 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, to 8 P.M. On SATURDAY from 3 to 4 P.M. for Purdah and other Ladies, and from 4 to 10-30 for the General Public.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the stall-holders, and by the Secretary.

Mrs. W. A. CLARK, Parel.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA AND H. P. SMITH, D. D. S., American Dentists, No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHINA GOODS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12 h inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

A splendid collection of China silk goods, consisting of very rich and valuable embroidered table cover, screens, door curtains, pillow covers, tassels, China silk crape, gauze, flowered silk handkerchiefs. Also few pairs China large size flower vases, jars, bronze ornaments, glass bangles, &c.

Now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

18 marble tops, round, size 1 by 2 to 1 by 19 in.
26 " " oblong, size 5 by 2, and others.
3 " " round, size 5 feet.
58 pairs carriage lanterns.
40 " " very rich and valuable.
1 case plated butter pots, cruets, and tea sets.
1 case 324 gross M. O. P. buttons.
1 case British flags.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity to Shipchandlers and Millowners.

SALE OF ASBESTOS SHEETS AND PACKING, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Volkart Bros.' Godown, in Apollo House, opposite to H. M. Marine Dockyard, Fort:—

On account and at the risk of the concerned, will sell in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers—

A large lot of Asbestos sheets, packing leather, laces, compositions, tapes, carbolineum, &c., of different patterns and sizes.

The above will be sold without reserve, and the goods will be on view from the 10th inst.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

A FURTHER telegram through Reuter, to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, quotes Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay 6d. per ton lower, at 9s. 9d. per ton. It also gives the total Cotton in sight in New York as 5,420,000 bales, compared with 4,940,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week; and it gives the statistics regarding Cotton which enable us to give below our usual comparative statement of the movement of that staple.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	352,000	313,000	236,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	148,000	104,000	64,000
" " Continent	174,000	114,000	86,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	49.29,000	3.264,000	2,976,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,199,000	1,088,000	1,139,000
" " to Continent do.	1,388,000	937,000	757,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,150,000	1,161,000	1,065,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,180,000	4,082,840	4,040,970
" " Surats	130,000	151,500	162,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	895,000	1,091,930	1,331,660
" London	10,000	7,000	6,000
American Afloat	330,000	315,000	305,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	7,000
Total	1,295,000	1,423,930	1,659,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 5-32d.	4 5-16d.	5d.
" Good Dhollera	2 5-8d.	3 11-16d.	4d.
Difference	17-32d.	¾d.	1d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 963,358
" " Branches	Inc.	" 1,481,884
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 743,309
Government Securities	Dec.	" 65,979
Other Authorized "	unchanged	
Loans	Inc.	" 62,602
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 501,692
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 413,247
Cash	Inc.	" 1,628,014

The increase in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank at the end of last week of 16¼ lakhs, at 442¼ lakhs as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day was mainly due to an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 24 lakhs. But for this item there would have been a material reduction in the Cash Balance; for though Money continued very plentiful in the open market during the week covered by the Return a decrease of 7¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, and a sensible increase in Bills Discounted, together with a slight addition to Loans, made together, an increase in trade requirements of over 13 lakhs, against an addition of 28¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON has been a quiet market again to-day, with only a small business passing, and with prices Re. 1 lower, all round. Exporters have bought only 100 bales Bengal, at Rs. 138; and the purchases by the Mills sum up only 900 bales, made up of 300 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 150-55; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 181; and 50 Mulkapore, at Rs. 161½; and, of old stuff, 150 Rampore, at Rs. 155; and 100 each of Anjari at Rs. 149; Wadwan, at Rs. 163; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 155 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand by wire this morning from the districts are, upon the whole of a satisfactory tenor, though in several districts of the Oomrawattee circle the weather had become cloudy and unseasonable, and at Khangaum looked like rain. Arrivals of Cotton in the Bengal and Oomra circles continued to be upon only a small scale; at Broach the plants were flourishing and slowly progressing; and in the Dhollera and Dharwar circles they were doing well.

WHEAT.—This market has relapsed into a state of quietude again, and the amount of business done to-day for shippers' account has been small. Prices show no particular change and are quiet as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	14	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	11	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	5	0 "

SEEDS have been taken by exporters to only a moderate extent to-day, in a quiet market, but prices are unchanged except in the case of *Gingelly* which is 8 annas per candy lower. We quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-7-0 to " 6- 9-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-13-0 to " 6-15-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-13-0 to " 6- 1-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,392 bales.
Wheat	8,693 cwts.
Linseed	3,023 "
Rapeseed	3,581 "
Gingelly	13,397 "
Groundnuts	1,230 "
Castorseed	1,825 "
Rice	4,492 "

FREIGHTS are steady for December shipment, though there is very little demand, the available tonnage being all in speculators' hands. For January-February shipment, the market is unchanged and quiet. February business, for Antwerp, has been done, at 16s. 6d.; and early January, for Marseilles, at 15s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 0 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Telegraphic at 1s. 0 15-16d. having been given for ready and forward transfer; but no Mercantile Bills coming out at our quotation, rates receded 1-32d. all round, when a few Bills were placed at 1s. 1 1-32d., for December delivery, and 1s. 1 1-16d. later. The enquiry for Bank remittance, however, ceased again, and, Calcutta rates coming 1-32d. higher than ours, the latter steadied again, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits 3	" 1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Francs 3	" 1-37.	"

with forward rates quoted at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, for February transfer; and Credits at 1s. 1 1-16d. for January delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¾ for Money, and 103¾ for Account, and advanced 1-8 per cent., say to 103 7-8 and 103 5-8 in the two positions, respectively, closing at the latter level, with a steady feeling in the market.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent to-day, and the only further changes in Cotton Mill Scrip which we have to report are an advance of Rs. 17½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 7½ per share, to Rs. 1,305.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 8, compared with the Statement of December 1, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 1. Rs.	Dec. 8. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,88,439	58,51,793
Do. do. at Branches	33,96,763	48,78,447
Other Deposits	5,55,81,001	5,48,40,692
Post Bills	5,433	5,356
Cash Credits, undrawn	30,82,231	30,81,748
Rs.	8,16,63,863	8,33,58,236
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	99,59,355	98,93,386
Other authorised Securities	29,57,048	29,57,018
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities	51,39,270	51,20,595
Loans do. do. do.	62,97,739	63,61,341
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,35,66,8?9	1,40,68,573
Dead Stock	3,95,832	3,95,832
Stamps and Stationery	26,973	26,539
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	7,21,686	3,07,338
Cash	4,23,?0,071	4,42,28,083
Rs.	8,16,63,863	8,33,58,236

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. N."—We have Communicated the purport of your letter to the coroner.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—STRANGE—Nov 15, at St Luke's, Chelsea, Frederic Wallace Hastings Blake, younger son of Major-Genl G F Blake, to Mary Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Col Alexander Strange, F R S, formerly of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

SMEATON—ANSELL—Nov 12, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Donald, Mackenzie Smeaton, M A, Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner of Burma, to Marion Henrietta Mary, only daughter of the late Major Ansell, 4th (King's Own) Regt.

DEATHS.

BURN—Nov 13, John McKay, eldest son of R N Burn Public Works Dept, India, aged 18.

DELAMAIN—Nov 14, at the Salterns, Lymington, Hants, Hannah Mary, widow of Col John Delamain, C B, Hon E I C S, whom she survived fifty-eight years, aged 89.

DOBINSON—Nov 17, at Malta, Edward Miall Dobinson, Surgeon H M S, Imogene, aged 30.

FORD—Nov 19, at 24, Burnley-road, Stockwell, Sarah Anne Ford, third daughter of the late John Ford, Esq, Hon E I Company's Service.

GROVES—Nov 14, at his residence, 8, Prince Arthur-road, Hampstead, Frederick, William Groves, late of the India Office, aged 50.

KINLOCH—Nov 17, at Gourdie, Perthshire, Katherine Mary, widow of Col D J Kinloch, of Gourdie, and daughter of the late Henry Young, of the Indian Civil Service, aged 56.

PRICE—Oct 2, at Melbourne, Australia, Mary, daughter of the late Major James Franklin, H E I C S, and widow of John, son of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart, aged 30.

SHAW—At Lee, S E, Cant Francis Shaw, H E I C S, formerly Harbour Master of the Royal Harbour of Ramsgate, aged 89.

TODD—Nov 20, at 2, Connaught-square, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Bentley Todd, M D, F R S, and mother of the late James Henthorn Todd, Bombay Civil Service, aged 80.

WATSON—Nov 21, at 8, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, James Watson, late of Calcutta, aged 55.

WOOD—Nov 20, at Rosenheim, Reigate-hill, Col E A Wood, late Madras Staff Corps.

WYMAN—Nov 9th, at Edinburgh, Frederica Strachan relict of Franck Wyman, of Calcutta, aged 57.

RANGOON.

DEATH.

MOYLAN—December 9, at the residence of C. Gregory, Esq., 162 Camp Road, Cantonment, Rangoon, Edmund Cannon Moylan, second son of the late Capt. William Moylan, aged 27 years, 6 months and 8 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCULLOCH—December 4, at No 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of J E McCulloch, of a son.

WARREN—November 23, at Nagpore, C P, the wife of N H Warren, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OWEN—November 29, at Neemuch, of fever, Margaret Mary dearly beloved wife of Captain Owen, R A.

SLIPPER—November 26, at Akyab, Burma, suddenly of cholera, Charles John, Government Telegraphs, third son of the late Sergeant-Major William Slipper, of Norwich, England, aged 39 years.

STORY—November 27, at Telepara Tea Estate, Duars, Dr A N J Story.

SYMES—November 29, at Lahore, Henry F C Symes, late Manager, N-W Railway Co-operative Stores, in his 36th year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

Now that the excitement which recently pervaded all classes in Poona has subsided, it may be well to point out to the Native press that it was scarcely worthy of it to be so violently swayed this way and that by the results of two or three ordinary trials. The system of the administration of justice under British rule has been in full view of the public for many years, and it implies great instability of judgment when we find that the determination of a single case leads newspaper writers to declare that we live in a reign of terror worse than that of the French Revolution, or that the Eastern mode of administration is being imitated by the English, or that justice has fled the land, and so on, and then that another individual decision leads them to join in a chorus of commendation of the purity of British justice. Public opinion is notoriously fickle, and is of course unduly influenced by trifling events of the moment, but surely in those who seek to guide and direct the public thought some greater stability of judgment should be expected. Extreme as the change of tone and expression on the part of the press has been, we make no doubt that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Jacob (to take the two cases which seem to have caused the deepest impression—the one against, and the other for the British administration) in reality entered each of them on the duty he had to discharge in the case before him, with precisely the same feelings. Each probably said to himself, consciously or unconsciously, "Here is a case about which there is a great deal of local excitement; but I have nothing to do with that: I have merely to determine from the evidence whether or not the law has been broken, and, if it has, to award a proper punishment." Of course this is mere commonplace to English ears, but the readiness with which the native papers praise or blame judicial officers according as a decision is favourable or unfavourable to the side with which they happen to sympathise, shows that it is by no means commonplace to them Indian writers would do well to reflect on the inferences which may be drawn from such writings, and how far they are calculated to prejudice the advancement of their own countrymen in the public service, when it is so readily assumed that judicial officers are liable to be influenced in their decisions by other considerations than those of justice. If the general sense of any community is that a human being is so constituted that he will ordinarily subordinate his honour and that of his profession to his own personal interests or sympathies, then it must follow that members of that community will be regarded with suspicion as candidates for any honourable office.

Other comments on one of the cases above referred to indicate the inability of the writers to realize the proper proportions of a judicial question. Because certain persons have been acquitted on a charge of doing some particular act, therefore it is confidently assumed that Lord Harris' censure of the conduct of the people of several parts of the Deccan is unfounded, and he is still criticised severely for emulating the example set both by Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne of speaking his mind very frankly as his term of office is drawing to a close. Simple considerations of time and place, if of nothing else, should have avoided so very illogical a conclusion. Some of the papers demand the *amende honorable* from Lord Harris in respect of his speeches, but the only *amende honorable* appropriate to the case is the resumption on the part both of Hindus and Musalmans of friendly feelings or at least of reasonable conduct, towards the other community. And in this connection we commend to both parties the advice given in the following passage from the *Sudharak*: "The feelings on both sides have long been estranged, and it is high time that the tension should be removed and the usual tenor restored. Some of the Hindus also write and talk of these things in no way a desirable fashion. They manage to forget that in the unity and peace of the two communities lies greater good than any that can be conceived from their breach and disorder. If the wirepullers in both camps summon a little more of forbearance and forgiveness, the gulf will be bridged over. The educated among both have no differences; but they do not carry any appreciable influence with the ignorant masses who love and foment mischief; they can be reached by certain persons who are midway between the two; and it is to be expected that they will by their good sense use their opportunity well. If they so will, the late occurrences will be soon forgotten, the embitterment of feelings will disappear, and here in Poona measures of common weal will again come to be deliberated upon and undertaken without doubt or distrust." The *Jagadhitechchhu* also has been urging the two communities to combine and submit a joint memorial on the subject of music in processions. It has quoted the fable of the lion and the three bulls in this connection; and though the illustration is not wholly apposite, as it is difficult to see who corresponds in the actual state of things to the lion of the fable, yet the advice given is undoubtedly sound, and any joint memorial on this subject would be infinitely more valuable than any partisan representation from either side.

THE proposed arrangement made by the Manchester Ship Canal Company with Bombay merchants for the conveyance of cotton goods by steamer direct from Manchester to Bombay, does not appear yet to be quite definitely concluded. Some further negotiations are taking place, and new developments may be expected. There are also negotiations in progress between Manchester merchants and the shipowners of the China and Japan Lines Conference, with a view to transferring to Manchester a portion of the Eastern trade now done from Liverpool, Birkenhead, and even from London On the other hand, a deputation of Liverpool and Glasgow shipowners, engaged in the Eastern trade, has waited upon the directors of the London and North-Western Railway, to press them to make an abatement of their carriage rates between Liverpool and Manchester, in order to meet this threatened diversion of the Bombay trade. But, although the railways will lose heavily if the proposed arrangement is carried out, the North-Western directors refused to make any concession. Another way of meeting the canal competition has been suggested in Liverpool, *viz.*, to utilise the canal itself, and send goods up and down, from and to steamer at Liverpool, in what are called "dumb-barges," the freight of which between the two cities, *via* the new canal, might, it is thought, not exceed 2-6 per ton. But to this the canal manager replies that any goods that are carried by barge on the Ship Canal for shipment in Liverpool will be charged the full canal toll of 6-3 per ton. Liverpool merchants are complaining bitterly of what they consider the unfairness and uncommercial character of the canal competition. The directors of the canal have really agreed to carry goods under the new Bombay arrangement free of toll. Practically, in order to get the trade, they offer the service of their waterway for two years for nothing. This will benefit Eastern merchants, but of course the commercial position of the canal enterprise suffers meantime, and the shareholders may have something to say to such a mode of doing business. It is noteworthy that in the week the mail left two large vessels have stranded just outside the canal entrance, though without sustaining damage. These were attempting to make the canal after the tide had turned. Notwithstanding the canal competition, the entries and clearances at Liverpool continue to increase, and the increase alone in the tonnage of the port of Liverpool for the year equals the entire traffic on the Ship Canal. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has also some extensive dock improvement work on foot for the further development of the trade of the port. Their aim appears to be to offer first-class accommodation for all trades rather than cheap services to any particular one.

IN addition to negotiating with Bombay the Manchester shippers are now endeavouring to secure direct trade with China and Japan. And we learn by the mail that the negotiations have reached such a stage, that there is little doubt of their success, though it may be postponed for a little time. In August last, it seems, some fifty of the leading Manchester firms, engaged in trade with the East, approached the China Shipowners' Conference, asking that arrangements should be made for the shipping of Manchester consignments for China and Japan direct from the Manchester docks, instead of from Birkenhead or London, and they stated: "We shall be glad to know whether the present Conference is prepared to supply us with steamers regularly and frequently at Manchester." The request could not at once be complied with, and naturally the negotiations with the Conference were protracted. For many reasons, as the shipowners within the Conference stated, they were reluctant to disturb the balance of trade. Since the announcement of the Bombay contract by Mr. Bythell, at the meeting in the Victoria Arcade, however, the Eastern shipping merchants have decided to take further action. A few days before the mail left, representatives of the firms which had signed the circular attended a meeting held at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bythell, chairman, and Mr. Marshall Stevens, manager of the Ship Canal, being also present. As a result of their deliberations, a committee was appointed to arrange with the steamship owners in the Conference for direct shipment from Manchester, and failing this, the committee was instructed to make terms with other shipowners to take the China berth at the Manchester docks. The committee met again a few days later, and, we are informed, there is every likelihood of a satisfactory arrangement being made.

MR. WADDY'S resignation of the representation of the Brigg division of Lincolnshire gave the Conservatives a seat. When Mr. Waddy was elected in the Liberal interest in 1892, he had a majority of four hundred and twenty-seven votes over Mr. Richardson, the Conservative candidate, who has now won by seventy-seven votes. Mr. Waddy's acceptance of the Recordership of Sheffield rendered necessary his application for the Chiltern Hundreds, and Mr. Richardson expressed his int

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Telegrams from Yokohama report that the second Japanese Army will make an early advance on Pekin. The Government is contracting for eight thousand coolies to accompany the troops.

THE TROUBLES IN ARMENIA.

FRENCH PRESS AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

PARIS, DEC. 9.

The French Press are much excited over the fact that Mr. Jewett, an American Consul, has been appointed to take part in the Commission of Enquiry into the Armenian outrages.

Such intervention, the papers point out, is contrary to the Monroe doctrine and possesses grave significance as indicating the possibility of America becoming the seventh European power.

JOINT ACTION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

An exchange of views due to the initiative of Great Britain, is proceeding amongst the Powers with the object of coming to an arrangement for taking joint action in the Armenian Question.

THE WRECK OF THE WAIRARAPA.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

AUCKLAND, DEC. 10.

The Court-of-Enquiry held here, concerning the loss of the Union steamer Wairarapa on the coast of Great Barrier Island, on the 28th October last, delivered judgment to-day.

It finds that the vessel was lost owing to the default of the Captain, that the Chief Officer was guilty of negligence, while as regards saving life, the crew failed to do all that is usually expected of British seamen.

THE SOCIALIST INCIDENTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, DEC. 10.

The Emperor William in receiving the President of the Reichstag said that the Socialist incident which occurred in the Chamber, on Thursday last, represented an attack on the Constitution, and that the anti-revolutionary bill was designed to prevent such offences.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

General Gordon Caulfield.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

THE MAHSUDS COMING TO TERMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 10.

Latest news from Waziristan is that Abdul Rahman of the Khel Maliks returned to Camp Wano, announcing that the Mahsud Maliks and Mullah Powindah have agreed to accept the terms offered by Government, and to return all property looted before the 13th instant. There will, therefore, be no expedition against the tribesmen for the present.

DESERTION OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Seven men of the 20th Punjab Infantry deserted from Dera Ismail last Friday night, taking with them their rifles and forty rounds of ammunition each.

THE COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS IN THE BOMBAY MINT.

The *Pioneer* says that there is likely to be a delay of a couple of months before the Bombay mint will be in a position to begin the work of coining new British dollars.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State has accorded to sanction all principal points of railway construction in the programme submitted to him by the Government of India.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy passed through Allahabad this afternoon *en route* into Rewah State, where he intends having some sport with big game in the Govindgarh jungles. Lady Elgin with the Misses Bruce remain here at Government House, waiting the return of the Viceroy.

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

The installation of the Maharaja of Gwalior is fixed for next Saturday afternoon. The ceremony will be followed by a banquet in camp with illuminations in the fortress. Firework and other amusements will continue for the next three days, finishing with a review of the Gwalior State troops on the 18th instant.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHUSAWAL, DEC. 9.

At a meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Framji Jamsetji, Messrs. Morgaoker, Patanker, Dastane, and Apaswi, pleaders, and Sahasrabudhe, contractor, were unanimously elected delegates for the tenth National Congress.

PANCHGANI, DEC. 10.

A public meeting, attended by over four thousand of the inhabitants of the Wai Taluka, was held last evening to elect delegates to the Madras Congress to ratify the Provincial Conference's resolutions and to adopt resolutions about three local matters affecting the people of this taluka. Before proceedings commenced letters of sympathy with the thirteen unfortunate victims of Wai were offered from Poona, Sholapur, Valva, Ichalkaranji, and Dharwad. The Honorable Mr. V. R. Natu presided. In opening the proceedings the president observed that it was a healthy sign of the Congress movement that talukas were being organized. The attendance shows that the movement is reaching the agricultural and other lower classes of society. Many speakers addressed the meeting, amongst whom was a patil who detailed his personal sad experiences of the forest administration. Rao Bahadur Janardhan Sukharam Gadgil in welcoming the delegates said that the bad administration and *julum* were possible, because of the people's ignorances and referred to the unhappy Wai incidents in pathetic terms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 8.

The s. s. Ceylon, extra, left here to-day, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Augers left Singapore for Colombo on the 9th instant, and Azamor left Shanghai for Kobe on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Sugars quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 7-8ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112½ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55½
Bar Silver	28 3-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 10.

The Commission resumed its enquiry to-day, when Mr. Gokhale again applied for an adjournment till Saturday. Mr. Branson objected, but left the matter to the Commissioners' discretion, remarking that the time already allowed was sufficient. The Commissioner declined to entertain Mr. Gokhale's application, but proposed to rise every day an hour and a half before the usual time. Mr. Gokhale then opened the defence by reading an elaborate statement on behalf of Bapat. The statement consisted of three parts, each part being classed into several heads. The first part gave the general history of the case; the second part contained discussion on twelve cases separately; and the third part contained general observations on the whole case.

In the statement, the defence commented upon the prosecution withholding statement of witnesses made before Mr. Maconochie, and the petitions forwarded to the Resident. The production of the statements, they contended, would perhaps have better enabled the defence to meet the case. It also criticised the way in which evidence was procured by the police by practising oppression, and characterised Mr. Maconochie's action in issuing a warrant of apprehension against Bapat as unjustifiable and high-handed. The unpopularity of Bapat's department was unavoidable, and the British Residency having fiercely assailed it those who had a grievance against Bapat would naturally be encouraged to give evidence against him, especially as they were given indemnity. Ignorant people construed the indemnity as permit to say anything which secured conviction, and hence it was easy to procure any evidence. The reading of the statement would take about three days.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOOCH BEHAR.

AFTER an absence from India of rather more than seven months, his Highness the Maharajah of Kooch Behar returned, as stated in yesterday's issue, by the mail steamer, which arrived on Sunday evening, and on landing proceeded to the Esplanade Hotel. His Highness has evidently benefited by the change to Europe, as he has returned in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Maharajah, who was invited to Windsor Castle to dine with her Majesty the Queen, shortly after his arrival in England, was one of the "lions" of the London season, and, we learn, entered heartily into the diversified enjoyments of the West End. His Highness stayed in London for four months, afterwards spending a month in Scotland, and also visiting the Continent. Yesterday he was invited by the committee of the forthcoming Tournament to remain in Bombay over next week, but having made other arrangements, the Maharajah was reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation, and left in company of his Dewan Rai Calica Dass Dutt Bahadur, Mr. P. C. Sen, his brother-in-law; Mr. Rijanath Ghose, his personal assistant, Mr. B. Ghose, tutor to his son, and a nuumber of followers, for Calcutta by the Jubbulpore mail train from Victoria Terminus last evening. Mr. S. W. Stanley, the professional billiard-player, was present on the platform to see his Highness off. The Maharaja will remain in Calcutta until after the conclusion of the races. He will return to his territory early in the New Year, and about the middle of February will entertain a distinguished shooting party at Kooch Behar. We are informed that his Highness intends to dispose of the whole of his racing stud at the close of the present racing season.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLOLEL R. THOMPSON, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT G. A. TRAVERS, Royal Engineers, reverts to the Imperial establishment.

MAJOR R. F. WESTMACOTT, Linconshire Fusiliers, proceeds home to join the 1st Battalion on transfer.

LIEUTENANT H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence out of India:—Major E. B. Pocklington, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for 9 months and 16 days; Major G. M. Bullock, Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. S. Cameron, Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant T. C. W. Molony, Royal Artillery, for 6 months; Captain R. B. Gaisford, Scots Fusiliers, for 4 months; Lieutenant E. F. Hood, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Captain L. J. Howell, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery.—Captain F. H. S. Giles, to be Officiating Commandant. Punjab Garrison Battery.—Lieutenant H. E. J. Broke, to be Officiating Commandant. 1st Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant R. Alexander, to be Adjutant. 13th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, to Officiating Medical Charge of Regiment. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant S. H. Climo, to be Adjutant. 4-1st Gurkas.—Lieutenant B. M. L. Brodhurst, from 11th Bengal Infantry. to be Officiating Wing Officer. 3rd Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. H. Taylor, to be Quastermaster. 6th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant H. W. R. Senior, 44th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant F. B. Hill, 24th Pioneers, are attached temporarily for duty.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	12	0 p.m.	74	43
Teheran	..	..	0 p.m.	...	..
Suez	10	1	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	42	...	1
" Karachi	...	35	..	1
" Madras	...	47	..	1

PLURALISM remarks a contemporary is a form of economy which too often defeats the very purpose for which it was designed. A glaring case of this would seem to demand the the early attention of the Punjab Government. Lieutenant Bradshaw, since November 23rd, has been holding the following offices at Simla: Treasury Officer, Subregistrar of Assurances, Superintendent of the Jail, District Judge, Deputy Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate. Owing to the time taken up with Treasury and other business this heavy laden young official cannot touch his judical work until four o'clock, and meanwhile a crowd of shivering natives line his verandah all day. That the Treasury business should be made to precede all the Judicial and Magisterial work, is distinctly unfair, since litigants pay the Government 7½ per cent. on their claims, besides process fees, and are consequently entitled to special consideration. Naturally in the short time that is at his disposal, Mr. Bradshaw is quite unable to keep pace with all his multifarious duties, and the consequence is that they must all suffer. Judgments are delayed and debtors are able to clear out before they can be officially dealt with. Mr. Bradshaw no doubt tries to do his work as satisfactorily as possible, but he would be superhuman if he could efficiently perform the duties of seven rolled into one. The Punjab Government seems to imagine that directly it leaves Simla that place ceases to exist, but in fact there is enough business to keep four banks going all the year round and enough local sin to make judicial functions anything but a sinecure. We therefore trust that now the Punjab Government has done with its junketings at Lahore, it will find time to see to the necessary arrangements for relieving this *multum-in-parvo* officer of some of his duties, and ending a state of things that will become scandalous if allowed to exist longer.

MR. ROBERT SMEATON, late Bengal Civil Service and Unionist candidate for Elgin Burghs, arrived in London on November 16, seriously ill, and was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, resulting from a fall he lately had at Peterhead, N.B.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 23.

A BENEFICIAL AGREEMENT.

WHEN in 1888 the founder of the Football League saw the consummation of a cherished idea, and the co-operation of a dozen of the leading clubs of the country became an accomplished fact, few could have anticipated the results which have followed. The fashion then set in the domain of sport has been growing steadily ever since, and every day adds to its popularity. The principle of self-protection appealed with such irresistible force to the managers of our professional clubs that each and everyone made a big endeavour to become affiliated to the new organisation. It was a daring move, for at that period, with the amateur element only just recovering from the shock of legalised professionalism, a few mistakes might have ruined the prospects of the League for ever. Fortunately for the new movement, the leaders were men of tact and discrimination, men who recognised—wisely, as most people think—that to become a force they must acknowledge and obey the ruling body, the Football Association. That much of the League's success is due to this loyalty will not be seriously questioned. To all intents and purposes it is best that it should be so, for although the taunt is occasionally heard that we have a purely voluntary corporation legislating for commercial undertakings, the men who guide the destinies of the Association have shown a willingness to work harmoniously with the new power which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the game. Well-wishers of football will not care to see this mutual friendliness disturbed.

WELL-MERITED HONOURS.

Seeing how widely the League idea has been copied, it is not remarkable that the founder should receive some honour at the hands of his co-workers. Where in 1887 there was not a single League in existence in connection with football, they may now be numbered by the score, and even London, tardily perhaps, has embraced the new idea, eight of the North London clubs having banded themselves together last season for the purposes of competition on League principles. The ease with which definite result may be obtained of a season's encounters together with the fairness of the methods of calculation, plainly accounts for the popularity of the various Leagues. The scheme is so simple that followers of the game occasionally wonder why it was not adopted before; but this has been uttered of other beneficial innovations before to-day. However, so grateful have the different clubs and the public shown themselves that Mr. William McGregor was recently presented with a valuable testimonial taking the shape of a cheque for a sum of money well over £500. Besides this, the Football League have awarded him a life-member's gold medal. Handsome a sum as it is, there are those who have expressed disappointment that it was not larger. Apart, however, altogether from the monetary gift, it may easily be understood that the significance of the event will not be lost upon one whose aims have always been of the very highest, and whose efforts have invariably been in the direction of purifying and ennobling the pastime. The modern school of players may have their faults, but so long as we have such thorough men to guide them through the somewhat thorny paths of professionalism, the public need have little doubt as to the continued prosperity of the game.

THE FOUNDER OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. McGregor is an admirable specimen of the brawny Scot. For many years now he has been intimately connected with Aston Villa, and has had no little to do with the progress of this club. Possessed of the utmost keenness, he is one of the best losers possible, and is equally ready with a word of praise to the victors, be they Aston Villa players or the opposing side. When in the early spring of 1892 his favourite club met with such an unlooked for defeat in the final for the English Cup at the Oval, and the majority of the Villa supporters stood almost speechless with astonishment, it was left to Mr. McGregor to revive their drooping spirits with his genial smile and his cheery words. Although holding no official position in either the League or Aston Villa at the present time, he still takes a lively interest in the doings of our clubs, and no man could be more highly respected. Occasionally he may be seen blowing a referee's whistle, but only upon special occasions, and it speaks volumes for his popularity and repute that his services have been sought in some of the keenest matches the Villa have ever played. To rough or unfair play he is an implacable foe, and only recently has expressed his desire to see strong referees appointed, who would not hesitate to send a man off the field for indulging in roughness. The referee question he very properly regards as one of the burning questions of the hour, and one that demands prompt attention. Mr. McGregor (who is a great admirer of cricket also is a Liberal in politics—and a sturdy Radical at that—a non-smoker, and an abstainer. The establishment of a County Cricket League would afford him unbounded pleasure.

GOAL OR NO GOAL.

Strangely enough, a couple of instances have recently cropped up on which the respective referees have come in for no small amount of blame both furnished from the Midland district. The proceedings, however, are of more than local importance. In the first place, a club reported a referee to the Football League for allowing a goal when, it was alleged, the ball did not pass between the posts. This complaint came up at a recent League meeting, but this body was powerless in the matter. The first clause of law 12 of the Football Association reads: "A referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the rules, and decide all disputed points, and his decision on points of fact connected with the play going on shall be final." Obviously, there can be no going behind that. But whilst admitting that the result must stand, the Management Committee of the League evidently recognised that it was a matter for investigation, for a commission was appointed to enquire into the case. Referees are also to be instructed to examine the nets before the game commences. This case is on a par with one mentioned only a few weeks ago. Possibly the referee made a mistake; but such a mistake costs one side dear. So long, however, as we have upright, impartial gentlemen as referees, we must be prepared to accept their decisions, and uphold them at all costs. I well remember an instance in a match at Derby when the ball was found in the net, and there was a tremendous clamour made by a section of the crowd for a goal, but this the referee refused to allow. There could be no possible doubt about the ball being inside the net, but upon examination the official came to the conclusion that it had not passed between the posts. These decisions were at direct variance with each other, but good sportsmen will take it for granted that both were honest. It has been pointed out before that everything must be done that can be done to minimise the risk of mistakes, but on no account must the decisions of our umpires and referees be tampered with.

REFEREES AND THE WEATHER.

Two questions in particular appear ripe for discussion just now. What constitutes inclement weather for football, and what power does the referee possess in determining same? Unfortunately, precedents are rare and contradictory. Under Law 12 of the Association the referee has "power to terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause, he shall think fit." This is plain enough—after a game has once been started, for until play has actually taken place it could not well be terminated. In the Blackburn Rovers—Burnley match, a season or two ago, ten of the players left the field in consequence of the severity of a snowstorm, leaving the goalkeeper alone of the Rovers to defend the position. The Football League ordered the match to stand. In an English Cup tie last season, a game played between Aston Villa and Sunderland in rain and snow on the Saturday was ordered to be re-played on the following Wednesday. We have just passed through an abnormally wet period, and at least two matches have been decided under conditions which rendered proper play impossible. In one of these four players left the field twenty minutes or so before the finish, and, of course, will have to be reported to the Association. The goalkeeper on the same side had to be carried from the field later on owing to an attack of cramp consequent on the exposure. This, surely might have been avoided; but in the face of past rulings what was the referee to do. No protest was made by either side before the game commenced, but the losing side have since made application to the League to have the match re-played. There is no need for the action, or probable action, of the League to be discussed, but it may well be asked if something more definite cannot be laid down for the guidance of referees under such exceptional circumstances. Fog and frost leave no scope for fanciful decisions, and for my own part I see no reason why players should be subjected to the inclemency of heavy rain for ninety minutes. There are several ways out of the difficulty. Supposing, for the sake of argument, the referee were empowered to put it to the respective captains—under such exceptional circumstances as may arise—as to whether the game should be played or not. If they agree to abandon it, the referee need have no further voice in the matter. Should one captain favour playing, and the other disagree, let the referee decide. Of course, in the latter case, the home side would naturally get a little the best of conditions, such as a change of clothing at half-time, etc. Financial considerations, and a disappointment of the spectators, must not be overlooked altogether; but whilst duly considering these points, the welfare and real progress of the game itself should be of paramount importance. Without for a moment wishing to develop players of the butterfly order, or even to divest the game of any of its exhilirating tendencies, there is neither sense nor reason in going to the opposite extreme, and endangering the health and even the lives of our players.

THE SPORTING LEAGUE.

Following the bent of the times, a number of gentlemen well-known in the world of sport have been occupied for some time in the formation of a Sporting League, whose motto appears to be, judging from the recent manifesto issued, "Defence, not defiance." The devotees of every branch of sport, from horse-racing to lawn-tennis, are invited to protect themselves against the ravages of the "spoil-sports" under the ægis of the Sporting League. Until very recently these new protectors have managed to keep themselves unusually obscure; but with the Anti-Gambling League assuming an aggressive attitude here, there, and everywhere, the Sporting Leaguists evidently think it time to be up and doing. Cricketers and football players have yet to learn that their games are threatened, and why they should be called upon to stand up in defence of their rights before their "rights" are threatened in any way is not quite clear. Judging from what transpired when a deputation from the Anti-Gambling League waited upon the Home Secretary the other day, the main object of the visit was to induce Mr. Asquith to suppress betting on racecourses through the agency of the Betting Acts. This the Home Secretary politely declined at present to do. Without authoritative guidance "he felt that he ought not to take action of a violent and drastic kind." A declaration of this kind ought to be most gratifying to the leaders of the Sporting League. It is possible the objects of this organisation may commend themselves to a few of the big wigs in various phases of sport, but it is exceedingly difficult to discover what the rank and file have to gain by associating themselves with it.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS' VICTORY.

The somewhat sensational victory of South Australia over Mr. Stoddart's team of English cricketers must have surprised everyone after the brilliant first innings played by the Englishmen. Probably the performance of the Australians is unique in the annals of cricket. Although having to go in against a first innings of 416, the Cornstalks fought most bravely, and no man comes out of the fray with higher honours than sturdy George Giffen, whose batting and bowling appears to have been as sound and effective as ever. Such a result would have been impossible in a three days' match in England. On this occasion the game ran into the fifth day. The interest in the tour is bound to be accentuated after this.

THE DEATH OF "MR. MANTON."

The late Duchess of Montrose was a very remarkable woman, and for more than a dozen years maintained a striking personality in racing circles. "Mr. Manton," blessed with abundant wealth, was enabled to indulge her whims and caprices without let or hindrance, and followed a line of conduct distinctly her own, though at times her love of litigation must have cost her a pretty penny. All manner of anecdotes have been going round, but perhaps the most laughable, if not the most authentic, tells of the French maid, who resented the dissatisfaction of the Duchess. Having ordered a cab and got her luggage aboard, the maid duly appeared at the morning's toilet. As the story goes, she then plaited her mistress's hair to the back of the chair, on which she sat, soundly smacked her Grace's face, and left the astonished recipient of her "polite" attentions to explain the situation as best she could. The Duchess was thrice married, and leaves Mr. Marcus Henry Milner to mourn his loss.

A TRIBUTE TO WORDSWORTH.

From a charming sixpennyworth just issued by Partridge and Co., of Paternoster Row, "Portraits, Quotations, Autographs." I cull the following expression of opinion from Norman Gale, that sweetest of singers on our glorious summer pastime. Several of our great leaders in thought and action having been asked to write out the passage of prose or poetry which had influenced them most and given them the greatest delight, our cricket poet replied:—"Beauty of language, combined with lyrical fervour gives me more delight than a passage of poetry that is heavy with thought. If I must select a poem containing lovely lines, together with no mean share of intellectuality, I do not know that I can point to anything that has more stirred and pleasured me than the following sonnet by Wordsworth:—

"The world is too much with us; late and soon.
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our heart away, a sordid boon!
This sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not.—Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn:
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus coming from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

Lord Charles Beresford's reply is splendidly characteristic. It is this: "Never despair."

Next week I propose to touch upon the Rugby Union and Professionalism, etc.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 4th inst. you give an "amended" list of subscriptions to the "Lord Harris Memorial Fund," as published by the *Gujerati*, in which the Porebunder State appears as a subscriber of Rs. 700. I know nothing about the other States mentioned in the list, but, so far as Porebunder is concerned, the statement is a pure fiction. The Porebunder State has neither been asked, nor has it promised, to subscribe anything to such a fund.—Yours, &c.,

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porebunder State.

December 7.

MR. HERBERT, Secretary of the United States Navy, writing on the lessons of the fight off the Yalu river, concludes an article in "The North American Review" as follows:—"However much or little the naval architect may get from Yalu, that battle carries one lesson our country must heed, viz.: that unless either China or Japan is to be wiped off the map as an independent nation, the United States are to have west of them two nations each steadily increassng its naval power, while our trade relations with both are rapidly becoming more intricate and more complicated."

BY degrees the French people are learning the truth about their new dependency of Timbuctoo, which not long ago was represented as little short of an earthly paradise. M. Edouard Guillaumet, a son of the well-known painter of that name, has been out there, and the account he gives of the place is depressing in the extreme. After speaking at the French Geographical Society of the sad loss of French lives which had preceded the annexation, he described the country as absolutely useless from the point of view of the emigrant or colonist. The utmost that can be hoped for, he declares, is that at some future time it may enable people who go there to eke out a bare subsistence. As it is, he said, it is a land of famine and desolation.

THE FORTHCOMING NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE preparations for the largest military tournament which has ever taken place in India are being rapidly pushed forward, and everything will be in apple-pie order by Monday next, the opening day. The honorary secretaries, Captain R. I. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles, and Captain W. F. Cahusac, are working most energetically to attain this end, and Brigadier-General Gatacre, to whose enthusiasm the scheme is due, is taking a personal interest in the thousand and one details inseparable from an undertaking on so large a scale. The work of enclosing the Oval, and providing tiers of seats capable of accommodating between 8,000 and 9,000 people is nearing completion. A visitor to the ground cannot fail to be struck with the pains that are being taken to make the grand stands thoroughly secure. They are being erected under the direction of Lieutenants de Lothbiniere and Walpole, of the Royal Engineers, and as each stand is completed, its adequacy to bear the strain it will be subjected to is tested by crowding upon it six hundred men, who jump and stamp upon the boards. The test has so far been eminently satisfactory, as in no instance has there been any sign of instability. The Soudanese town at the Marine Lines end of the enclosure will soon be completed, and already presents a very realistic appearance. In the centre of the camp a prominent feature of the preparation is a large flagstaff, from which the Union Jack proudly flies. For the electric light installation two dynamos have been placed in an enclosure opposite the University Clock Tower, and will be worked by an engine of eighteen horse power. If, upon being tested, this engine is found inadequate, another one of equal size will be brought into requisition. From Churchgate Station to the Bandstand, the enclosure between Queen's Road, and the railway line resembles a field encampment, no less than three hundred tents having been erected for the troops coming in from outstations. The horses that have already arrived are provided with accommodation on the Oval.

The following officers are appointed to serve on the Arena Committee:—(President) Major G. G. Simpson, R.A.; Captain C. Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia; Captain and Riding Master J. Stevens, R.H.A.; and Lieutenant and Riding Master H. Dibble, 7th Hussars. The Committee met, yesterday, at noon when variety of details connected with the tournament, rehearsals, and competitions were finally arranged. Major G. G. Simpson, R.A., has been placed in charge of the arena, and all officers arriving in Bombay for duty in connection with the tournament (other than those specially detailed for camp duties), and all officers who will volunteer their services to assist the arena committee, are requested to place themselves in communication with him. On Monday when H. E. the Governor will be present, officers who are present as spectators are to wear white mess dress. On other evenings dress will be optional.

Over four hundred officers and men are already in camp, the troops that have by this time arrived including detachments of the 7th Hussars, from Mhow, under Lieutenant and Riding-Master Dibble; the 26th Field Battery, from Kamptee, under Lieutenant Oldham; the Middlesex Regiment, from Ahmednagar; the Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, from Poona; also the stretcher-bearers of the same Regiment, under Surgeon-Major Addison, of the Army Medical Staff; the staff of instructors from the Central Gymnasia, Poona, under Surgeon-Major Gowman, chief instructor. The Native Troops that have arrived, or are due very shortly, include detachments of the 4th Bombay Rifles, from Poona, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, from Poona, under Lieutenant Crawford; the 10th Light Infantry, from Satara; the 12th Infantry, from Kamptee; the 16th, from Ahmedabad; the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, from Deesa; the 23rd Bombay Rifles, from Rajkote, under Lieutenant Stephenson; the 5th Sind Horse (arriving to-day, in the Canning); the Bombay Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Singer, R.E.; and the Governor's Body Guard, from Parel, under Lieutenant Leveson-Gower. The officers who are expected to take part, but who have not yet arrived, include Lieutenant Wellesley, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee; Captain Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia, Poona; and Captain Stephens, Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee. The Bombay public will be afforded an opportunity of seeing for themselves the martial bearing of a detachment of the Imperial Service Troops, from Bhownugger, commanded by Captain Forbes, Inspecting Officer for Kathiawar. The troops not yet reported include detachments of the Durham Light Infantry, and of the Horse Artillery, from Mhow; the Horse and Field Artillery, from Kirkee, the 2nd Beluchis, from Hyderabad (Sind); and the 3rd Beluchis, from Karachi. The troops in garrison—British and Native,—will have a full share of the work. As already stated, the Bombay Light Horse, and the Volunteer Artillery will in their respective spheres take a prominent part in the proceedings, and will join in the grand attack made each night on the Soudanese town.

Great interest is evinced in the part which the Parsee members of Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps are to take in the tournament, and it is expected that on their arrival at the Victoria Terminus, at 4-45 p.m., on Saturday next, the Zoroastrian citizen soldiers will be welcomed by a very large number of their compatriots resident in this city. The Parsee Volunteers, who are 32 in number, will be commanded by Khan Bahadur D. D. Khambhatta, who served in the Afghan Campaign, and took part in the memorable march from Kandahar to Kabul. The presence of the only Parsee volunteers in India will, no doubt, attract their Bombay brethren to the tournament in very large numbers.

Applications for accommodation in the visitors' camp have been very numerous, and we understand that there has been a very brisk demand for season and day admission tickets. His Excellency Lord Harris, who arrives from Karachi this evening has promised to be present on the opening night, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, whose camp is already pitched on the Cooperage, is coming down from Poona to witness the display. H. E. Rear-Admiral Kennedy, Commander of the Indian Squadron, will arrive in the new flagship, Bonaventure, in time for the blue jackets to join the men of the Bombay Defence Squadron, and of the Brisk, which has already arrived, in active participation in the event. The Italian man-of-war, Colombo, will remain here over next week, and the nephew of King Humbert will thus be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a display of mimic warfare by British troops. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi (Kathiawar) have intimated their intention to be present, and several other Native Chiefs are expected. The Maharajah of Bhownugger has written expressing his regret at his inability to attend, but stating that his eldest son, Kumar Shri Bhavasinghji, will be present. He has further shown his interest in the fixture by generously subscribing Rs. 1,500 towards the fund. It is proposed to hold a church parade of the troops in Camp at the Cathedral on Sunday next.

Since its original publication, the programme has undergone considerable alteration, more especially in regard to the order of the performances. As at present arranged, the procedure will be as under:—

First Evening.—Military Tattoo; Driving (Royal Artillery); Physical Drill, (Parsee Volunteers); Cavalry Melee (12 teams of Native Cavalry); Musical Dumb Bells; Driving (Royal Horse Artillery); Wrestling on Horse back (R. H. A. V., 7th Hussars); Jumping by sections (Native Cavalry); Tent-pegging by sections (British and Navy); Khattack Dance (Beluchi Regiments); Massed Bands; Display by a Force of the Three Arms and Royal Navy.

Second Evening.—Scotch Tattoo; the Bedouins of the Desert; Driving (Royal Artillery); Musical Club (Marine Battalion and 23rd Bombay Rifles); Tentpegging (British Troops *vs.* Bombay Light Horse); Heads and Posts (Native Cavalry); Physical Drill (Royal Irish Rifles); Australian display with unbroken horses; Driving (Royal Horse Artillery); Display by Officers and Seamen, H. M.'s Fleet; Musical Ride (BodyGuard and 2nd Lancers); Free Gymnastics (Instructors, Central Gymnasium); Cavalry Display (Native Cavalry); Massed Bands—Display by a Force of the Three Arms and Royal Navy.

Third Evening.—Irish Tattoo; Bedouins of the Desert, Driving (Royal Horse Artillery); Bayonet Exercise (Marine Battalion); Heads and Posts (British Troops, Bombay Light Horse); Gymnastic Display; Tent-pegging (Native Cavalry); Khattack Dance; Jumping Competition by Sections, R. H. A., Cavalry, and Bombay Light Horse; Display by Officers and Men, H.M.'s Fleet; Driving (Royal Artillery); Musical Ride (Body Guard and Poona Horse); Massed Bands; Display by a Force of the Three Arms and Royal Navy.

Fourth Evening.—British Tattoo; Gymnastics by Instructors, Central Gymnasium, and Loyal North Lanc. Regt.; Driving (Royal Artillery); Wrestling on Horse-back (Native Cavalry); Physical Drill; Cavalry Display (Native); Driving (Royal Horse Artillery); Tent-pegging (British Troops *vs.* Bombay Light Horse); Display by Officers and Men, H.M.'s Fleet; Musical Ride (BodyGuard and 2nd Lancers); Cavalry Melee (R. H. A. and 7th Hussars); Massed Bands; Display by a Force of the Three Arms and Royal Navy.

SCOTLAND AND INDIA.

OUR London correspondent writes under date Nov. 23:—

On Wednesday the members of the Aberdeen University Club entertained a number of distinguished guests at the Holborn Restaurant. The toast of "the Guests," proposed by Mr. John Adam, was responded to by Sir Joseph Fayrer and Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar. The latter spoke as follows:—"I need hardly say how much it has gratified me to be present here as a guest this evening, and I feel sure that all my fellow-guests have shared that gratification. If I have been called upon to return thanks for the toast you have just now so kindly pledged us in, I cannot but think it an honour paid to a visitor to this country—a visitor but not a foreigner. The Queen of Great Britain is also the Empress of India. It is my hearty wish that the ties between this land and India may grow and strengthen. I have always in remembrance the good work his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is carrying out, especially in the spreading of education and knowledge among his subjects, and I always think the great capacity he has shown was called out and trained by those to whom the Government of India committed the charge of his education. I feel that you will excuse this personal observation of mine, for I know that Scotland has long been in the very van in the good work of giving education to all. The result has been great and glorious to that nation. We in India have cause to remember men who bore the names of Munro and of Malcolm, of Campbell and Dalhousie. But warrior and statesman have need of the wise lovers of learning, an Elphinstone has ruled at Bombay, and a college in that city bears his name, and one of that name, 400 years ago, originated the University of Aberdeen. I trust Mr. Chairman that that University may continue its honourable career for many centuries, and that India and the whole Empire may continue to receive the advantage of the help that comes from Scotland. We in India may, perhaps, be thought rightly to be in some such position as was Scotland when the new learning began its wonderful career and your University was founded. I hope that we in India shall have your sympathies, and the aid of your well trained and cultured men, so that the new learning may spread through that great land. I again thank you on behalf of all your guests as well as for myself for the kind reception you have given us to-night."

BOMBAY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.

IF the lot of the police officer like that of his subordinates is not a happy one, it was abundantly demonstrated at the Gaiety Theatre last evening, that he can when occasion arises so far forget his care as to provide amusement and pleasure to others. The entertainment was originally fixed for Thursday evening last, but was postponed indefinitely owing to the serious illness of Inspector Lee-Smith of the Dock Police. This brotherly procedure on the part of the Police Dramatic Club is to be commended, but it might have been supposed that the change of date would tell injuriously upon the attendance. So far from this being the case the theatre was filled in all parts by a most enthusiastic audience, representative of all classes and communities. The programme opened with a very sweet instrumental quartette played by Miss Eliza Kelly, piano; Miss Evalyne Kelly, mandoline, Mr. Joseph Kelly, banjo; and Mr. Willie Kelly flute. Miss Tudball gave a love lyric "Waiting" with the sweetness and accuracy that may always be expected from her. For his comic song "The Good Old Annual," Mr. Quinney was loudly encored and, gave in response "To keep it up." Mr. D. Houghton's whistling solo with banjo accompaniment was one of the features of the performance, and brevity was its only fault. Mr. Jolliffe displayed considerable merit as a violinist in his solo. Mr. Montagu having given "Look Back," Mrs. Flynn appeared and well deserved the loud encore with which her rendering of "Could I very well say, No?" was greeted. Mr. Quinney was very realistic in his recitation of "The Dandy Fifth." Mr. Carey having given "Watch with me Love, to-night" in a creditable manner, Mr. Harry Peters appeared in character, and kept the house convulsed with laughter by his comical rendering of a very comical song "He'll get it where he's gone to now." In response to a most emphatic encore Mr. Peters gave an equally amusing companion song "Johnny is a good boy now". The first part of the programme clos

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 6.

AFTER twelve days' vacation the Commission re-assembled to-day, at the Municipal Hall. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Furdunji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ramchunder Gokhale, High Court pleader at Baroda, appeared for Mr. Bapat.

The court had peremptorily fixed to-day for the defence to make a written or oral defence, stating the names of their witnesses, and stating the nature of the evidence they were to give. The defence had also undertaken to produce to-day the *samadashkut* passed by Girdhar to Mr. Bapat, which the defence had failed to produce on two former occasions, when required by the prosecution. The President had then remarked that the Commissioners would draw their own conclusion from such refusal on the part of the defence to produce the documents; but Mr. Khare had stated his inability to produce the same unless Mr. Bapat was allowed to go to Rutnagiri to fetch the papers, and had intimated his intention to produce them on the day the court was opened after the adjournment at the close of the prosecution's case.

About six days after the court had been closed Mr. Gokhale sent the following application to the Commissioners asking for a further adjournment :—

"Acting on your advice to make the best use of the time of twelve days allowed to the defence to prepare its written statement, my client and his legal advisers have done all that they could up to now to write out the statement; but these seven days were mostly taken up in reading, and my client has been able to do little so far as the statement is concerned. Mr. Khare has been away all along, and as his leave expires he will not be available at least for a fortnight more. I have been, as you know, unwell, and consequently not able to do much. My client has also to go out to look for and bring his accounts. He would have left earlier, but had to inspect certain documents, all of which have not yet been rendered available. He will be able to go after completing the inspection which will take a few days more. It is impossible for any one else to take the inspection in his absence, and his staying here was consequently unavoidable. Under these circumstances I beg to apply for a further adjournment of ten or eleven days, i.e., up to Monday, the 17th instant. I may mention that as my client desires to submit a written statement, this case materially differs from the Crawford inquiry in this matter. The adjournment granted by the Commission might have been sufficient for preparing an oral defence, but my client has found by actual experience that it is too short for preparing a written statement.

"As the inquiry has already lasted for over two months and the Commissioners would be pleased to note that a further adjournment of ten or eleven days would not cause any inconvenience or harm to the prosecution, it cannot have valid reason to oppose the same."

When the court re-assembled to-day, Mr. Gokhale repeated the application for a further adjournment. He said that the last time when the court adjourned the Commissioners were pleased to grant twelve days' adjournment, but during that time they were not able to prepare the defence. They could not write out their defence in twelve days. The second ground on which he asked for adjournment was that Mr. Bapat had to go to Rutnagiri to fetch the papers. He could not go earlier, because he had to take inspection of certain documents at the office of the solicitors for the prosecution and the inspection was still proceeding. It would take Mr. Bapat four days to go to Rutnagiri and return and two days more to stay at that place for rest and search of the papers. The third difficulty in the way of the defence was that Mr. Khare was unable to come, and he could not come until the 17th. Besides he (Mr. Gokhale) himself was sick during the time, and was unable to give any assistance to the defence. It was a matter of convenience and every facility should be given to the accused, and the other side could have no valid objection to the application for further adjournment until next Friday week.

Mr. Branson submitted that whether the prosecution had any valid objection or not was not for Mr. Gokhale to decide. The present application was in a modified form like that which was presented to the Commissioners on the 1st inst. for an adjournment until the 17th inst. That now seemed to be qualified for an adjournment for a week or so. The grounds presented for the application were that Mr Gokhale was ill, and Mr. Khare was absent. Mr. Branson understood Mr. Gokhale to say that Mr. Khare was unable to obtain leave from the High Court, although it was not said so in so many words. Mr. Branson's reply to it was that it was perfectly understood at the time the case was adjourned that whether Mr. Khare experienced difficulty in obtaining leave or not, it was the duty of the defence to proceed with the case. It was stated in the application of the 1st inst. that Mr. Khare's services to the defence would not be available for a fortnight, and so Mr. Gokhale could have prepared himself to proceed with the case if he had a desire to do so. As a matter of fact Mr. Khare was employed in some other case and the learned counsel submitted that Mr. Kanga would be able to tell the court that Mr. Khare was engaged in a case at Broach. It was the duty of Mr. Khare not to leave Baroda, and take up another case. Mr. Khare's absence therefore, was no ground for adjournment. They had nothing beyond a vague statement by Mr. Gokhale that Mr. Khare had been applying and had been refused leave from the High Court, but they had no statement from Mr. Khare to that effect or even a letter. The grounds that were put forward were grounds upon which no defence could possibly maintain a claim for adjournment. If the adjournment was to be granted it must be taken to be entirely as a matter of favour on the part of the Commission, with the consent of the prosecution. He would strongly object to the defence putting forward the claim as a matter of right to which they were entitled. With regard to the inspection of documents to which the defence seemed to attach utmost importance, the learned counsel said that the defence had not explained as to how it would avail them in determining the question whether the statements made by the witnesses were true or otherwise. He failed to see what the inspection of the documents had to do with the point at issue whether the monies were paid to Mr. Bapat on different occasions. The inspection was allowed to Mr. Bapat and his legal advisers whenever they had applied for it. They had only to give a formal notice, and immediately they had inspection of the documents. That was also not at all a ground for adjournment. With regard to their being unable to write out the defence in the time that was allowed, he (Mr. Branson) said that it was exceedingly unreasonable; the materials before the court consisted of evidence given in twelve cases, so that any body who had been at all anxious to meet those cases, and comment on the evidence of the prosecution could easily have done so in less than twelve days. They had ample time not only to write but to revise and print the defence. As he had said before the prosecution were not anxious to do anything that would look like pressing the accused to be ready with that which it would be unreasonable to ask him to be ready. They would strongly object to any adjournment beyond Monday. There was no ground advanced for an adjournment at all, and the defence were not entitled to a single day's adjournment.

Mr. Gokhale, in replying to the argument of Mr. Branson, said that Mr. Khare had personally told him that he had applied for leave, but he could not get it unless he worked for a week continuously.

The President: Did he till you that he had made an application to the High Court for leave, and that he could not get it?

Mr. Gokhale: Yes.

The President: Is it a fact that he went to Broach?

Mr. Gokhale: Yes, your Honour.

The President: As Mr. Branson has said Mr. Khare ought not to have taken up another case when he was engaged in this case especially as it was peremptorily adjourned till to-day.

Mr. Gokhale: But the work of the defence is not prejudiced by his absence. We have been actually working here, and as the result of our labour I hold 300 pages of the statement for the defence in my hand.

Mr. Branson: Mr. Gokhale said that he was ill during the whole time; and was unable to give any assistance. Who wrote the statement then?

Mr. Gokhale said that it was not even half their work, and it did not concern to the prosecution as to who prepared the statement. Mr. Bapat's friends might have done it.

Mr. Branson: The other day Mr. Khare said that Mr. Bapat had no friends.

The President (to Mr. Kanga): Before deciding the question of adjournment I want to know whether you are going to examine the witnesses subject to whose evidence you closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Kanga: The Maharaj who is our witness arrived only late last night after a long and wearisome journey, and so we could not make any arrangement to-day for his examination. It was with great difficulty that we got him here. He is the spiritual head of the Vaishnavs and exempted from personal appearance in the court.

The President: How long would his evidence take?

Mr. Kanga: In all human probability it must be over in a day.

The President: Could you not prevail upon the Maharaj to come to the court.

Mr. Kanga said that he would be very glad if the Maharaj came to give evidence before the court. But these people were very sore about their dignities. They consider it a contamination for them to come to the court. He would try to persuade him to come before the Commissioners.

Mr. Kothare: Has the Maharaj got his own house in Baroda.

Mr. Kanga: No, your Honour; I don't think so.

Mr. Kothare: Then he might put up here in this Municipal hall for a couple of hours. (Laughter.) We shall accommodate him here on the platform. We cannot go to his residence to take his evidence.

Mr. Kanga: The Maharaj was exempted from personal attendance; and if the Commissioners decline to go to his house they might appoint a commission to take his evidence. In the High Court the Registrar was appointed to take evidence of witnesses in civil cases on commission. The court might direct the secretary of the Commission to examine the witness *viva voce*.

They could examine him by interrogatories. The principle in the Criminal Procedure Code was the same as in the Civil Code.

Mr. Kothare thought that in criminal cases it would be better if the witness came before the court.

Mr. Kanga said that if the Commissioners did not issue a commission or go to the residence of the Maharaj, he would have to do without his evidence if he declined to lower his dignity by coming to the court; and in that case he would have to ask them to take a note that the Commissioners declined to issue a commission, or go to the residence of the Maharaj to take his evidence. He would advise the Maharaj to come to the court, but if he does not listen to the advice they would have to dispense with his evidence.

The President declined to issue a commission for the examination of the Maharaj, requesting Mr. Kanga to advise the Maharaj to come to the court.

The President then said that his impression was that the defence were to submit the list of the witnesses on the opening day, stating what each witness was going to depose.

Mr. Gokhale: We will give a list of witnesses, and in the opening we will give the general nature of the evidence that is to be laid before your Honour. We will say generally what the witnesses are going to say, but not that this witness will come here and make this statement.

The President: Are we clear upon that point Mr. Branson?

Mr. Branson: We will be quite satisfied with the list of witnesses, and with the general statement of what the witnesses would say. But to-day is the opening day, and so the defence should give the list of witnesses to-day.

The President said that regarding the adjournment, they had come to the conclusion to postpone the enquiry till Monday, the 10th inst., as the prosecution consented to allow that indulgence. The enquiry would be resumed on Monday, and on that day the defence must first submit a list of witnesses stating the nature of the evidence they were to bring forward.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday.

THE HARNESS PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The press has always shown me so much consideration during a period of great trouble and anxiety that I venture to ask the favour of the publication of the enclosed copy of a letter of apology, which has been received by my solicitor, Mr. Richard Furber, of 8, Gray's Inn Square, from Colonel Brasyer's solicitors on the settlement of the litigation with him.

I think it right also to inform you that the institution over which I have presided for twelve years has never been closed, but continued to transact business under an officer of the Court of Chancery. The company has now been reconstructed under the title of "The Medical Electrical Institute, Limited.—Yours, &c.,

C. B. HARNESS.

52, Oxford Street, London, W., Nov. 15, 1894.

To, C. B. Harness, Esq.,

SIR,—Brasyer v. Harness, Harness v. Brasyer. You having agreed to settle the matters in dispute between you and our client by withdrawing the record and agreeing to a stay of proceedings, each party paying their own costs, we as solicitors for Colonel Brasyer on his behalf desire to state that had the facts as disclosed in the evidence given in the course of the prosecution against you and in this action been known to him or us prior to those events we should not have instituted that prosecution or this action, and on behalf of our client we regret the course which has been taken.—Yours, &c.,

COLYER & COLYER.

41, Wych Street, Strand, London, 7th Nov., 1894.

THE BURMA COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

PURLOINING OF DOCUMENTS.

THE Chief Commissariat Officer at Rangoon on 11th July sent a clerk to the Examiner's Office for copies of the original Bakery accounts, the duplicates having mysteriously disappeared in his own office. One file was handed over by the cash auditor, Mr. Rose, for files by the record keeper. A cash clerk, Raju Mudeliar, returned the same on the close of the day to another Commissariat clerk, who handed them back to Raju next morning, 12th July, demanding the subsequent accounts for November to March 1893, which one file was supposed to contain. This was handed over by Mr. Rose, but not before 4-45 p.m. Being too late, Raju left the file with the former clerk for custody. On the 13th morning this file was missing, and the cash supervisor, Ramalinga Naiker, and Superintendent Laval were informed. Raju and the other clerk were called upon for an explanation, the Examiner, Captain Feyer, not being informed of it till the 14th, morning. A thorough search was ordered by the latter, but was unsuccessful; and he then about the 20th ordered for test audit of the Bakery and Mill accounts from 1891, deputing Krishnama Naidu, test auditor. About this Laval seemed very anxious, visiting several times the auditor's office, calling once the latter into his own office. The result of this audit was that a defalcation of over Rs. 6,000 was found. These accounts were pre-audited by Mr. Rose, and were kept in the cash chest, the keys of which were kept by either the Examiner or Mr. Laval. After the detection of the defalcation these latter accounts were not replaced in the cash chest, but in an almirah under padlock and seal, Mr. Laval keeping the key. The 21st and 22nd were holidays. On the 23rd the almirah was opened. The above accounts and those from 1888 downwards were missing, having been literally torn from their files. The seal had been tampered with and the almirah lock was found to have been exchanged with another door lock. Peons only were watching the almirah. Such abstraction of the accounts requires at least one hour's time for the initiated. A few days after the Examiner obtained copies of the returns for the test audit, proving also remarkable defalcations, these accounts having also been pre-audited by Mr. Rose who never seemed to have detected anything wrong. Two clerks having been selected for suspicion, the peons only are under police enquiry, without result.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

KAJURI KACH, 7th December.

IT has been decided that in the event of the force now at Wano advancing, Wano will be garrisoned by one battalion of infantry, two guns and a proportion of cavalry. The 1-4th Gurkhas leave Dera Ismail to-morrow, and should arrive at Wano on the 15th. The force holding Wano will have supplies for one month, during which time the expedition under General Lockhart should have thoroughly scoured Waziristan and brought the inhabitants to the necessary frame of mind to allow the delimitation to begin. Troops moving forward are watched with envious eyes by the 19th Punjab Infantry, now holding the posts in the Gomul, as they were in the original Reserve Brigade, and have lately enjoyed for two years the pleasures of Fort Sandeman and outposts near Kajuri.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 6th December.

The 5th Gurkas, under Colonel Gaselee, C. B., proceed to the front to-morrow, together with No. 15 Native Field Hospital. No. 23 Native Field Hospital left this morning. Brigadier-General Symons and staff leave for Jandola on the 8th. General Sir William Lockhart and staff probably leave on the 11th. The Reserve Brigade Commissariat Office, under Captain Sanders, re-opens at Tank to-morrow. Camels are daily coming in, and there is now little fear of any deficiency in that respect. Captain Wharry joined the head-quarters staff to-day. Captain MacSwiney, D. S. O., proceeds to-morrow to assume the duties of Intelligence Officer at Wano, vice Colonel Mason. All the troops here are in good health.

The telegraph line is being extended to Jandola.—*Pioneer.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is prefectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. Dominic D'Monte, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. E. R. Khote, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Khursedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, The Hon'ble Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messr. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

TEMPORARY DRAIN AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 8089, dated 31st October, 1894, as under:—"That, with reference to letter to the Secretary, No. 15576, dated 5th instant, memorandum to ditto No. 17256, dated 25th idem, from the Acting Commissioner, and the Corporation's Resolution No. 2877 of the 14th June last, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the construction of temporary drain at Colaba Causeway, as temporary arrangements are necessary, and it is reported that the proposed open drain can be constructed without risk of damage to Hadji Usman's house thereat."

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the necessary sanction was accorded.

CLOSING OF STREETS.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji Barbhaya the Corporation accorded sanction, under the terms of Section 289 (3) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, to the permanent closing of the western portion of Malet Road, Nazpur Street, and extreme end of Argyle Road, north of Bhusawal Street, as the Port Trustees undertake to widen Bhusaval Street to 60 feet.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Sanction was also accorded on the motion of Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla, to an arrangement with Government by which in exchange for the strip of Municipal ground forming part of the approach road on the west side of the G. I. P. Railway Station, Musjid Bunder, admeasuring 7·2 poles or thereabout, required for the extension of the railway station platform threat, Government give up to the Municipality plots of land, which together admeasure an equal area, situated on the west side of the approach road, the land to be so transferred to the Municipality being required for widening the road thereat.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

The next business before the Corporation was the further consideration of memorandum, dated 26th October, 1894, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding a report from the Acting Health Officer on the subject of the outbreak of cholera in the Sir J. J. Hospital and also consideration of memorandum, dated 20th November, from the Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution, dated 27th September last, on the subject of the outbreak. The report and the resolution have already been published in these columns.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji proposed that the consideration of the report and the resolution be deferred, and the Commissioner be requested to report as to who were responsible for the conditions referred to in paras. 34 and 36 in the Surgeon-General's report; and to ask Government for a copy of the supplementary report called for by them in their resolution. He said that those members who had read the resolution would agree with him that by simply recording the Health Officer's report on the last occasion, which they were asked to do, the Corporation would have recorded an erroneous view of the recent outbreak of cholera at the Hospital instead of drawing their attention to the opinion expressed by the Hospital authorities and Government the acting Health Officer referred them to an altogether different direction. It would have been prejudicial to the interest of the first Municipality in India that the chief hospital in the town should have unhealthy surroundings which were allowed to exist there for a long time without any stringent means being taken to remove them. He regretted the fact that the Government resolution was not submitted to the Corporation in time; for if it was submitted they would not have been compelled to consider the report, which they were asked simply to record. If the Government resolution had not been submitted to they would have been entirely in the dark. As a supplementary report had been made by the Surgeon-General to the Government they had better wait until its receipt, and they might then have the opportunity to consider the question fully.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha wanted to know how it was the resolution was not submitted to them in the first instance.

Mr. Acworth replied that on resuming his duty after return from leave he submitted it as soon as it came to his notice.

Mr. Wacha knew that Mr. Acworth was at home when the resolution was received. But, he remarked, there was somebody's mistake, and no body would acknowledge that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Acworth: It is certainly no mistake on my part.

Mr. Wacha: Oh certainly not, on the contrary, we have to thank you for drawing our attention first to it.

The proposition being put to vote was carried.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS AND CASES OF DIARRHŒA.

Dr. F. N. Bisni proposed to record memoraudum from the Commissioner forwarding a monthly return of sick treated in the Infections Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of October, 1894, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1892 and 1893.

After some discussion Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the memorandum be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the medical officer in charge of the hospital a report explaining the circumstances under which patients suffering from chronic diarrhœa were addmitted into the Municipal Hospitals.

After some discussion the amendment was carried.

FISH MARKET ON CHOWPATI FORESHORE.

The next item on the agenda was memorandum to the Secretary, dated 17th November, 1894, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated 13th idem, from Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., on the question of the sale of fish and vegetables on the Chowpati foreshore.

It was resolved on the motion of the Hon. Mr Javerilal that the Commissioner be requested to take such steps as were open to him under the Act for carrying out the resolution of the Corporation, dated 5th ultimo, on the subject.

THE BHICA-BEHERAM WELL.

The Corporation next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 10th November, 1894, from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, forwarding, on behalf of Mr. Limji Dinshaw Panday, a memorial regarding the well, known as the Bhica-Beheram well.

Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji proposed that the consideration of the matter be deferred and the Commissioner be requested to report on the various matters comprised in the memorial.

Mr. Unwalla moved an amendment that the letter be simply recorded.

Mr. R. H. Vincent seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that all public water-works were vested in the Corporation. He was, however, legally advised that he could make any additions or alterations in respect of public water-works, and if any one had any objection to his doing so, he could not bring the matter before the Corporation, but bring an action against the Commissioner.

On a division the amendment was lost, the original motion being carried by a majority.

THE UNDRAINED DISTRICTS AND THE HOUSE CONNECTIONS SCHEME.

The next item on the agenda was the Resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 14th November last, as under:—"That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee as the result of their inspection of the wholly undrained districts surrunnding Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the swampy ground in rear of Parel Market and Lalwady, a scheme for the drainage of these and similarly undrained districts should be forthwith prepared, and that the Commissioner be requested to deal with the question with the least possible delay. That in order to allow of the drainage system which has been provided for Parel village being utilized with as little delay as possible, the Corporation be recommended to sanction a scheme of House Connection for the village as early as may be.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, it was resolved to refer the first para. of the resolution to the Commissioner for favour of report.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next at 2-30 p.m.

THE Duchess of Fife arrived at Copenhagen on November 16, and was received by the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, and the English Minister, Mr. Scott.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Italian man-of-war Christoforo Columbo, which arrived here on Sunday, under the command of Captain F. Gavotti, and is now lying off the Apollo Bunder, is a magnificent cruiser of three masts, having been built at the Venice dockyard, in 1874. This is not her first visit here, for the ship called at Bombay in 1877 when cruising round the world. On returning to Venice in 1879 she was renovated, and launched for the second time next year. The length of the vessel is 260 feet, beam 31 feet, draught of water 20 feet 6 inches, and displacement 2,900 tons. She is fitted up with triple expansion engines of the latest pattern, and can develop a speed of 17 miles an hour. The cruiser is fitted up with electric-light throughout, and is armed with quick-firing guns of the latest pattern. She carries six big guns, six 6 inch B. L. guns, and four small guns, and there is on board a complement of 19 officers and 215 men. His Royal Highness Louis of Savoya and Duke of Abruzzi who is on board as a Lieutenant, although only 19 years of age, has served in the Italian Navy since 1889. He joined the Naval College at Leghorn, in 1884, and his first commission was on board the Amerigo Vespucci in which he proceeded to South America and the West Indies. On his return to Italy he joined the Volturno, being transferred to the Cristoforo Columbo on the 16th of October last. It is interesting to notice that the Italian war vessels that have previously visited this port during the last twenty-one years have been the Vedetta in 1873, the Christoforo Columbo in 1877, the Rapido in 1877, and the Volturno in 1890. The man-of-war will be in harbour for about a fortnight, and then will proceed to Colombo.

TELEGRAMS from Burma report that much sickness prevails in Rangoon. From Mergui accounts have been received that cholera has broken out, a few Europeans having succumbed. Sanitation in Burma is far behind India, the Municipal Health Departments being primitive. It appears, also, that the Wiltshire Regiment are once more prevented from entering Mandalay town. An unusual number of young soldiers are lying unfit for service in hospital from disease contracted there.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent writes:—"We fear a disappointment awaits Miss Williams, the new lady Principal engaged by the Travancore Government, for their girls' school. There is, we are told, only one native young lady studying for the matriculation examination, the rest being infants learning kinder-garten exercises, or Hindu young ladies who desire nothing more than a little knowledge of "the three R's." As the Maharajah's College is not in a flourishing condition, and none of the Professors are said to possess the high qualifications of Miss Williams, in Arts, it might effect an improvement in that institution if she were given a Professorship there.

THE Lahore paper writes:—With regard to the refusal of the Government of India to continue the use of Karachi as a trooping port, in spite of the memorial of the Karachi Port Trustees, supported by a memorandum from the Commissioner of Sind, and a favourable expression of opinion from the Governor of Bombay, it must be remembered that Government has practically no choice in the matter. As we before intimated, it will cost the Government close on eight lakhs of rupees to build rest-house barracks at Karachi and provide permanent buildings on the North-Western Railway line for the accommodation of troops, and until money is available in the estimates for this purpose, the re-opening of the line need not be looked for. It is, however, certain that when money becomes available the work will be undertaken, as the establishment of the Karachi-Multan route, permanently, will enable the Government of India to transfer the staff of the Deolali to the Karachi Depot, and make the barracks at Deolali available for the location of a British Infantry regiment, as a more healthy resort for troops is not extant in this country, nor a better training ground for Infantry.

THOSE who contemplate, or are likely to contemplate, matrimony in Ceylon with ladies not now in the island will be relieved to hear that the difficulties hitherto cast in their way by the law are about to be removed. Indeed, the Principal Collector of Customs, who was charged with the introduction of the Bill, stated that one of its chief objects was to relieve this class of people so as to render the formalities which have at present to be undergone by persons desirous of being married in Colombo as quickly as possible after the arrival of one of the contracting parties from home, much simpler. Residence for one of them is to be reduced from 21 to 10 days, and all the procedure will be simplified.

AT the beginning of January last the rupee stood at 1s. 3 1/6*d.*: at the beginning of February it had fallen below 1s. 3*d.*: at the beginning of March below 1s. 2*d.*: at the beginning of May below 1s. 1½*d.*: and throughout June, July and the first half of August it stood about 1s. 1*d.*, now below and now above that point. Then came the war between China and Japan, and within a fortnight a distinct upward movement showed itself. By the end of August exchange had risen to 1s. 1 31/32*d.*, or close on 1s. 2*d.*, and this rise was well sustained throughout September. Not a few observers were disposed to believe that we had turned the corner. After a fairly exhaustive analysis of existing conditions, however, in these columns on the 31st August, we came to the conclusion that the rise in the rupee was the incidental result of a purely accidental state of things. For various reasons the first effect of the war on the exchanges between Europe and the Far East was to raise the price of silver bullion, and the uncertainty as to how far the rise might extend, whether it might not go beyond the point where the intrinsic value of the rupee would equal the face value, tended to make the rupee exchanges rise in sympathy. There was no ground, however, it was pointed out, for supposing that the rise either in the silver bullion market or in the rupee exchanges would be permanent. On the contrary says the *Pioneer* we remarked that the longer the war lasted, the stronger would become the forces which must in the end cause a reaction. The event has shown that this was not a pessimistic view of the situation. The export season in India is coming on, and, if at any time, exchange should now be on the rise; but as a matter of fact it has fallen within the last few days below thirteen pence to almost as low a point as it touched in the worst days of June and July. At the same time bar silver, which rose temporarily at the beginning of September to over 30*d.* the ounce, has dropped again to under 28*d.*

AN extract from a private letter from Yokohama which a correspondent has forwarded to the *Pioneer* throws a light upon the secret of that extraordinary flood of circumstantial fabrications that broke out at the beginning of the war, and has not yet apparently run quite dry. Referring to some opinions expressed on the results of the fictitious Japanese defeats the writer says:—"I was rather amused by your reflections on the probable results of the Japanese defeats; but not surprised, as we on the spot have been 'had several times by the lovely foreign press which exists in the Treaty Ports of the Far East. The new Treaty with England has driven most of the papers perfectly frantic, and the fact that a meeting would probably postpone its coming into effect has caused them to take anything but a sympathetic attitude towards Japan; and there is no denying that some of them have done their best to circulate any rumour to her disadvantage. The correspondent of the ——(a leading China paper) has been sending elaborate and most circumstantial accounts of Japanese defeats, going the length of supplying lists of the numbers killed and wounded in each imaginary engagement. He got most of the army comfortably killed off, when they suddenly resurrected themselves and took Pyong Yong. I fancy the report that reached you came from this ornament of the press. Of course there are other feelings less disreputable than the foregoing, which go to make up the strong anti-Japanese party among the foreigners; but making every allowance, the lack of ordinary commonsense shown is simply astounding, and we cut a sufficiently ridiculous figure over the business." After making a curiously accurate forecast of the course of the war the writer adds: "The only signs of the war to be seen in Tokio are numerous sham-fights between armies of youngsters, with banners they can hardly carry. On these occasions the Chinese are generally in full flight."

WE are glad writes the *Civil and Military Gazette* to hear on the best authority that in the coming financial year there is no intention of exempting Manchester goods from the customs duty, but that the Government of India will pass a special Bill practically amending the Tariff Act of 1894 for the purpose of including cotton, etc., in the list of dutiable articles. There was a sudden rise in piece goods on Thursday owing to a rumour that the Home Government had consented to a modification of the tariff for the import duty on piece goods.

THE East Lancashire Regiment heads the list of the B. P. R. A. local meetings this season as the winners of Match One, open to the British Army. The terrible time through which the regiment passed a few months ago has evidently not touched its efficiency nor affected the nerves of the men. The success is doubly creditable under all the circumstances.

WE very much regret to hear that Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary, and Captain Adam, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy, are both still ill with fever at Lahore, fears being entertained that it may prove to be typhoid in both cases.

IF, remarks the local paper, a list could be made out of all who have suffered from fever among the troops and visitors to Lahore during the Durbar week, we expect the total would be very large indeed: for Lahore has this autumn beaten its own record—no small feat—in unhealthiness.

THE India Office has issued the following:—"The India Four per Cent. Rupee Loans amounted, when the recent conversion commenced, to about Rs. 95,000,000. About 91¼ millions have been converted into Three and a-half per Cents., leaving less than 3½ millions outstanding. This sum may be reduced, as conversion under the notice of October 8 last is still permissible."

THE following ecclesiastical appointments are published in the *Guardian*:—Rev. H. T. Coney, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, fourth class; Rev. Robert Henry Durham, D.D., Chaplain at Octacamund; Rev. Charles John Etty, chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore; Rev. Charles Fisher, St. John's, Gannon, Burnley, local Secretary of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta for the Rural Deanery of Burnley; Rev. F. A. J. Gace, Chaplain to the Achilles; Rev. G. Perry-Gore, Vicar of St. Mary's Oldham, local Secretary of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta for the Rural Deanery of Oldham.

IT has been decided by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England, to recommend to the proprietors, in April next, that Mr. Albert George Sandeman, the present Deputy Governor, be elected Governor, in succession to Mr. David Powell, and that Mr. Hugh Colin Smith, of Hay's-wharf, Tooley-street, a director of the bank, be elected Deputy Governor.

AT Cambridge, Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., of St. John's College, was appointed to represent the University at the Indian Medical Congress, to be held at Calcutta this month.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. M. STRONG, C.B., Bengal Infantry, has permission to reside in Europe on the expiration of his present leave.

CAPTAIN W. NUGENT, Deputy Commissary, Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay, has permission to retire from the Service on the 1st February, 1895.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. H. NICOLSON, C.B., Bombay Infantry, was promoted to the rank of Major-General, with effect from the 1st November, in the *London Gazette* of the 20th instant. In consequence of this step he vacates his position as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel A. Gaselee, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, comes on to the paid establishment of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp.

AN illuminated address and a testimonial were presented to Sir J. Pender, on the 16th November, by the representatives of the cable companies, over which he presides.

MR. DERING, who has been appointed Minister at Mexico, in the place of the Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench, promoted to Japan, has left England on his way to his new post.

BY the Peninsular and Oriental steamer, the Arcadia, which arrived in dock on Saturday (Nov. 17) the Sydney National Horticultural and Pomological Society sent some fine frozen specimens of native flora for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen. They were forwarded to Windsor on Tuesday. This is the second presentation of frozen flowers to the Queen from Australia.

THE *Westminster Gazette* contains an article on "The Mahatma at Bay," from which we learn that Mr. Judge has received orders from the Mahatma, under whom Mrs. Besant professes to be acting, directing him to depose her altogether. This he accordingly does. Lively times should be ahead for Theosophists, and amusing times for those who are not of the Theosophic persuasion.

THE Cambridge Mission at Delhi forms the subject of an interesting chat with the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, which is contributed by Mr. Raymond Blathwayt to *Great Thoughts*.

THE *Times*, in its "Indian Affairs" article, whilst approving the action of the Government of India in dealing with the religious unrest and supporting Lord Harris's admonitions to the Sirdars and municipal heads of the Deccan, expresses the opinion that the combination of a few reactionary zealots, if such a combination exists, must not be taken for more than it really means.

THE Paris *Figaro* has made itself ridiculous by publishing a story to the effect that certain sporting Englishmen, tired of shooting wild beasts, are going to Madagascar to shoot Frenchmen.

MUNIR PASHA, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies at the Turkish Court, will proceed to England this month to hand over to the Queen, and to the Prince of Wales, the insignia of the new Order of the Imtiaz, which has been conferred upon them by his Imperial Majesty. It is understood the Queen will return the Sultan's compliment by creating him a Knight of the Order of the Garter.

THE statement that the Duke of Argyll is about to contract a third marriage, is contradicted.

A PROLONGED debate took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, on November 20, on the subject of Socialism arising out of the action of the Roubaix Town Council in proposing to establish a municipal pharmacy and free legal consultations. M. Bouge having called upon the Socialiste to explain their programme once for all, M. Jules Guesde said formerly individual property induced individual production. Now, however, with the introduction of machinery, capitalist property was established on the ruins of individual property. Hence the struggle between capital and labour and the creation of two rival classes. The speaker then drew a picture of the society of the future, in which all would work for all, and in which the words of Christ, "Love one another," would be realised.

AT a dinner of the Fishmongers' Company, on the 20th November, when Lieutenant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., presided, the Lord Chancellor, in responding for the Bench to the toast of "The Bench and the Bar," referred to India as illustrating the influence of the English system in the administration of justice in the dependencies. He said that in India we had to deal with a quick-witted and clever nation, whose whole life's training for generations had certainly not been in the direction of what might be called the pure administration of justice. Yet what were we able to point to to-day? In the Courts in India justice was as well and as purely administered as in the Courts of Great Britain. When they reflected what that meant, having regard to the people among whom justice was administered, and having regard to the condition of the country, they would feel that the conquest of India by arms, great as that conquest was, was not more marvellous than the moral achievement of having secured by and through the natives of India such an administration of justice as was to be found to-day.

THE CZAR'S FUNERAL—CLOSING SCENES.

SOLEMN CEREMONY IN THE CATHEDRAL. THE REVERSE OF THE SHIELD.

ON Sunday (Nov. 18) proclamation was made by heralds in the streets of St. Petersburg that the funeral of the late Emperor Alexander would take place on the following day. Up to the last moment countless crowds flocked unceasingly to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to pay homage to the remains of the deceased monarch. Meantime a solemn Requiem had been celebrated twice daily.

The Requiem Mass held on Saturday afternoon (Nov. 17) was attended by all the Royal guests, even by Prince Henry of Prussia, who only arrived at St. Petersburg two hours previously. The Prince of Wales, for the first time wore the gray uniform of the Kieff Dragoons.

On Sunday a Funeral Service was held at the English Church, which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Coburg, and by a large number of the British residents.

The long series of pageants and religious services in preparation for the funeral of Alexander III. came to an end on Monday. The committal of the remains to their final resting-place in the vault of the cathedral was attended by the most solemn and impressive ceremonial. The service began at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and lasted three hours. It was attended by the Emperor Nicholas, the widowed Empresses, the Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and many other Imperial, Royal, and distinguished personages. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The approach of the Imperial party was announced by heralds.

The whole city was in mourning, and dense masses of the populace gathered from an early hour about the cathedral. A black fog prevailed during the day,

In the body of the church were massed in full uniform, there silver

of the coffin order was kept by mounted gendarmes, but the duty was now undertaken by Cossacks, who, with knouts and the merciless heels of their wild horses, kept the roadway clear for the carriages, regardless of the limbs and lives of the people. From the Fortress gate, for more than a mile in all directions, in every streets leading thereto, was a seething, struggling, suffocating mass of human beings, whom even the Cossacks proved unable to keep back. The fire-engines were brought, the suction hose dipped in the Neva, and a powerful jet turned on the mob, who scattered like chaff, only to be forced back by the pressure behind. The Cossacks struck the people across the faces with their great whips. In this scrimmage one man was killed by a kick and a boy was suffocated.

Having with some difficulty fought my way out, I went round to the Mitinsky Bridge, near the Bourse, and upon this narrow wooden structure took my place on the right hand, slightly in advance of the crowd. Upon my right, in the front rank, stood a man of about forty-five years, dressed as a peasant, and wearing a long brown beard. At a quarter before three o'clock a closed State carriage passed, and was immediately followed by the Czar and the Grand Duke Michael in an open victoria. As they passed at a gentle trot, the peasant with a couple of bounds sprang into the road and, thrusting his hand into the breast of his coat, withdrew a packet, which he threw at the Czar, at whose feet it fell. The Czar started back, then coolly picked up the packet. The excitement among those standing round was at the highest point, everybody believing that an attempt had been made on the Sovereign's life. Instantly a dozen bystanders seized the offender, who was hustled off by the gendarmes to the guard-house. The entire occurrence occupied less time than it takes to write. The carriage drove on amidst the murmurs of the crowd. It was subsequently announced that the Czar had accepted the petition. Whether it was an ordinary petition is open to doubt, the extraordinary coolness and adroitness of the man having raised a suspicion whether the peasant's dress was not a disguise. Although many persons witnessed the occurrence, there is not a word about it in any of the papers.

A STATIONMASTER IMPRISONED.

The Minister in whose department the matter lies has ordered the stationmaster at St. Petersburg, of the Moscow line, to be imprisoned for seven days for not decorating the station, on the day of the funeral train arriving, in a manner adequate to the amount he had received for the purpose.

THE CZAR, THE POLICE, AND THE PRESS.

The Czar, the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs, has held a consultation with the Grand Dukes on the subject of the secret Court police, which he intends giving up altogether, because, as he says, if it is his fate to be killed, the secret police will not be able to protect him. He declared openly that he was in favour of establishing the freedom of the Press, as a means of having the abuses of high and low officials exposed and put a stop to. It is believed that great changes will take place in the Council. Gen. Bounakoff, Commander of all the Cossack regiments, will probably be appointed War Minister, M. Abadonoff, Minister of Communications, and the Imperial Secretary, von Plowe, Imperial Controller. When the Emperor received the Ministers he spoke long and with much interest and amiability with M. be Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod. It is also stated that the Czarewitch George will be appointed Governor of the Caucasus, where the state of his health obliges him to reside.

BIMETALLISM.

AWARD OF SIR H. MEYSEY-THOMPSON'S PRIZE.

SIR H. M. MEYSEY-THOMPSON, in a letter dated Nov. 18, and published in the *Times* of Nov. 20, says :—

Last summer I offered a bimetallic prize of a silver cup and £25 in sovereigns for the essay which pointed out most clearly and plainly the great injury which has been caused to producers in this country by our present monometallic system, and that the divergence in value between gold and silver must inevitably lead to the transference of the seat of all the great manufacturing industries of the world from England to the silver-using countries of the East. I am happy to inform you I have received many excellent essays, not only from England, but also from the Straits Settlements, Japan, China, and South Australia. The prize has been adjudged to Mr. George Jamieson, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Shanghai, China.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE PRIZE NOT AWARDED.

With a view to promoting discussion upon the currency question the Bimetallic League was authorized by some of the members to offer, upon their behalf, a prize of a silver cup, value £25, and also £25 in gold, for the best monometallist essay on the following subject :—

The comparative advantages which have accrued, and may be expected to accrue, from the maintenance by England of the single gold standard to the exclusion of any international agreement for fixing a ratio of parity between the two existing standards of value, special reference being made to the industrial, commercial, financial, and social benefits resulting from such a policy to the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India.

Lord Farrer, who kindly consented to adjudicate on the competing essays, has made the following award :—

I beg to report, for the information of the gentlemen who have asked me to act in this matter, that, whilst among the fifteen essays sent me there are several of great merit which deal admirably with parts of this complex subject, there is no one which deals with it as a whole in such a manner as to justify me in awarding the prize to it.

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH AND MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

Sir William H. Houldsworth, M.P., replied, on Nov. 19, at Bradford to a speech made there recently by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre on the fall of prices, trade depression, and bimetallism. Sir William said that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's main argument was founded on the absurd statement that the fall of prices was not due to the appreciation of money, owing to its greater scarcity, but to the depreciation of commodities owing to their greater abundance. These two could not be separated ; they were like the blades of scissors. It was just because there had been a great increase of commodities that a corresponding increase of money was required, and just because that increase of money had not been forthcoming, the prices had fallen. He combated many of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's conclusions as to the effects of the fall of prices in this country. In conclusion, he urged that permanent prosperity at home, full development of the Colonies, satisfactory relations with India, and free trade in other countries, were all impossible until England joined in establishing an international standard of value.

THE DUTCH VICTORY IN LOMBOK.

HEAVY fighting took place on Sunday (Nov. 18) at Lombok, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between the Dutch forces and the Balinese rebels. The stronghold of the latter was stormed as far as the Palace of the Rajah. The Balinese losses were considerable, and the Dutch casualties are officially stated to have been twenty-nine killed and 112 wounded. The Dutch troops obtained possession of the Palace of the Rajah of Lombok, which the Balinese rebels, after an obstinate defence, abandoned.

A telegram from Batavia, published in London yesterday, states that the war between the Dutch and the Balinese is virtually at an end. The Rajah of Lombok and his son and grandson have surrendered, the remaining defences of Tjakra Negara having been captured. Commenting on this news, the "Westminster Gazette" of last evening (Nov. 22) said :—

Certain superior persons might do worse than notice two incidents of the Lombok campaign. First, when the disaster took place—a considerable body of troops were caught in ambush—there was no panic at home, and no demand that General Vetter should be superseded. Public opinion said, "No criticism now ; let us first repair the accident." So all the troops and stores which the commander asked for were promptly sent to him, and as the soldiers did not lose confidence success was only a question of time. Second, although at least £100,000 worth of gold and silver and large quantities of diamonds and gold and silver wire were found in Tjakra Negara there was no looting. All the rich booty was handed over to the commanders. Possibly some of the native Sassaks plundered a little, but the army, composed of Dutchmen, Javanese, Madurese, Amboneses, and goodness knows of how many other peoples, kept its hands clean. So, despite their critics, Holland is hardly yet at the end of its tether as a Colonial Power. Seeing what importance will attach in the future to our Malaysian possessions, it is possible that journalists and Indian administrators will before long realise the desirability of giving more attention than they have yet done to the experience of Dutch officials in the East Indies. In many respects the knowledge of native life, customs, and ways of thought which the Hollanders have accumulated is of peculiar value to Great Britain as a South Asian Power. One of the most valuable works on Mohammedanism in the practical relations of Eastern life was written by a Dutch savant, who gained most of his experience in Java.

LORD ROBERTS has been staying at Gate Burton Hall, Lincolnshire, on a visit to Colonel and Mrs. Hutton, who have been entertaining a shooting party to meet his lordship.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

GERMAN ANGLO-PHOBIA.

The reported practical settlement of the Pamirs Question has been confirmed by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* and the Berlin representative of the *Daily Telegraph*. Writing on Sunday night, (Nov. 18) the latter said :—

The agreement about the delimitation of the sphere of interests on the Afghan frontier, in the district of the Pamirs, although not actually signed two or three days ago, has long since received the approval of the high contracting parties in all essential points, and I am certan not to expose myself to contradiction when I affirm that the only trifling detail requiring settlement is the comparatively insignificant definition as to what is to be understood by the term fortress in one of the articles of the agreement. . . . In this connection I may be permitted to refer to the courteous facilities afforded by the St. Petersburg Government to Major Waters on his interesting journey, as a proof not only that the late Czar wished for a better understanding between the two countries, but desired to pave the way towards the attainment of this end by encouraging impartial and responsible British officials to see with their own eyes what Russia was really effecting in Central Asia. . . . As regards the solution of questions in the Far East. . . . whilst the European Press was dilating a few weeks ago over an alleged diplomatic failure of the British Cabinet in reference to the events in the East, the Governments of the Queen and the Czar had long before agreed to act absolutely together in the attitude they would assume. . . . The Russian Government unhesitatingly set Her Majesty's ministers at rest as to its intention to maintain inviolate the obligations assumed a few years ago concerning the occupation of ports in those regions. . . . An annexation of Corea by Japn will not be tolerated, nor has Russia any intention to annex it herself. As regards the Bosphorus and the passage of the Dardanelles. . . . I believe I may safely predict that before the lapse of a long time an understanding about a free passage through the osphorous and the Dardanelles for all nations will be arrived at. . . . I can refute the notion that Russian policy aims at the possession of a port in the Persian Gulf or at the invasion of British India. . . . As to the invasion of India, the views of Russian politicians may thus be summarised. So long as doubt and suspicion existed between London and St. Petersburg, and especially so long as public opinion in England continued to be antagonistic to Russia, it has been an object of policy with the Emperor, as adviser's to secure contiguity in Asia between the Russian and the English possessions. This, from their point of view, was necessary, so that, in case England should make herself disagreeable, Russia could, on her side, prove troublesome in the direction of India. A spirit of frankness on both sides, and a mutual desire to adjust differences where interests really clash, or apparently not so, easily removed the principal obstacles to a mutual understanding that have hitherto existed, and paved the way for infinitely better and more satisfactory conditions. I can, in short, affirm that leading statesman in London and St. Petersburg are far nearer a complete understanding on questions that have hitherto been deemed to be insoluble and fraught with grave danger for both Empires than most of the other Powers appear to be aware.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, whose views were set forth by the St. *James's Gazette* of Nov, 21, said :—

It all depends upon whether we are, or are not, intent upon maintaining our now historical maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean as well as elsewhere. If, howevere, we are intent upon standing as now for nearly two hundred years we have stood in the Mediterranean it becomes incumbent upon us to do unhesitatingly one of two things. Either we must say to Russia, "The Dardanelles shall remain barred both to us and to you ; and if, unhappily, you cannot cease from troubling in Asia, why, we must make the best of it as heretofore." Or we must, from the moment when we agree to the opening of the Dardanelles, maintain in the Mediterranean a naval force fully double what we now have there. According to the current Navy List, our Mediterranean Fleet comprises ten armoured ships in commission. France has in the same sea and in more or less the same condition fifteen armoured ships. Russia has in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, taking them together, five more. With a confessed Russo-French alliance, an open Dardanelles, no allies of our own, Egypt to be held, Asia Minor, if not also Constantinople, to be guaranteed, and no reserve of ships upon the spot, we should, if we kept twenty first-class battle-ships in the Mediterranean, have not one too many. And, having twenty battle-ships there, it would be absolutely necessary for us to have corresponding dockyard accommodation, such as we cannot provide at Malta or Gibraltar. That consideration opens up so long a vista of fresh questions and increased expenditure that we may well halt ere we deliberately accept the alternative of letting Russia have her way with the Dardanelles.

In Germany the possibility of an Anglo-Russian entente seems to be viewed with scant favour. The *Cologne Gazette* points out that England's support of the Triple Alliance or opposition to it really does not count, since we have no Army in the European sense of the word, and our navy, "owing to its notorious neglect by the Government," is no longer believed in as invincible. The *Cologne Gazette* proceeds to accuse England, however, of having tried to use the Alliance for its own selfish purposes, and, having failed to do so, of turning to Russia in our time of need.

On this side of the English Channel the reply to German criticism is to the effect that, while England is happy to believe that its relations with Russia are perfectly cordial, the cordiality does not imply any more intimate association, and it involves no sort of enmity either to the Triple Alliance or to Germany herself. Germany, indeed (it is remarked) has been sedulously endeavouring for some time to cultivate warmer relations with St. Petersburg, while it is an open secret that Austria herself has been aiming in the same direction. England favours the Triple Alliance because "the greatest British interest is peace." If, then, Germany and Austria believe that by drawing nearer to Russia they will help to stave off international war, the adoption of a similar policy by Great Britain is not only excusable but in entire accord with the programme of the Triple Alliance.

The *Standard* (Nov. 22) in an article referring to the peevishness manifested in Germany since the announcement of the Anglo-Russian understanding, and especially to an article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* enumerating the causes of offence Great Britain is supposed to have given, says :—

We will take upon ourselves to say that, whether or not Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley have always exhibited the tact, the forbearance and the discretion which are indispensible to the proper conduct of the Foreign Office, we are prefectly certain that the present Administration, whatever fault we may have to find with it at home, has never, for one moment, entertained the very faintest intention of thwarting, checking, or interfering, either in Africa or elsewhere, with Germany's natural and legitimate ambition to find outlets for its commerce, and for the energy of its people. England attaches a high value to the friendship of the German Government and the German people, but the friendship of England is, to say the least, fully as important to Germany as the friendship of Germany can possibly be to England. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is pleased for the moment, to assert that we have no army and a much neglected fleet. We trust the opportunity will never arise in Europe for our giving material and telling disproof of these allegations. It would then, perhaps, be discovered that our army is far from being a quantite negligeable, and that our navy would be deemed by any Continental Power either an ally or a foe fully equivalent to half a milion of its best drilled and best armed soldiers. But it is only too apparent that the main cause of the annoyance which is once again being expressed in Germany with this country is the feeling of irritation that our naval strength and capacity are not to be disposed of by any body but ourselves. We have wished well to the Triple League, as we should wish well to any league of peace. But we have not formally joined it ; nor are we likely to do so.

As to the recent drawing together of England and Russia, in respect of matters in which they are both peculiarly interested, it has been welcome in the dominions of the Czar with something approaching to enthusiasm, and no one, surely, will suppose that these two States, in becoming more friendly and familiar, are plotting or manœuvring against some other Power or Powers :—

England will plot against no one ; nor, we feel confident, will Russia under the rule of Nicholas II. If one of the results of their excellent relations with each other be to induce Germany to adopt an analagous attitude to both we shall be only too rejoiced. The sole purpose of England's foreign policy is to draw the various Powers of the world more closely together, so that they may understand one another and discuss with calmness and dispassionateness any difficulty that may spring up from time to time between any of them. Nor need we hesitate to add that what we say of Germany we say equally of France. We do not wish to see any Power excluded from the general comity of nations. If England and Russia act together in Asia, it matters little, after all, what attitude other Powers assume in that quarter of the globe. They are comparative strangers to its interests, its conflicts, its dangers. In that respect Russia and England may say, without presumption, Nos duo turba sumus.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

THREE widely different attempts are being made to deal with the spirit of religious unrest in India, and with the tumultuary outbreaks in which that spirit finds vent. Lord Harris has taken the opportunity of his farewell tour to address a series of admonitions to the Municipalities and public bodies in the Maratha country. In no other part of India has the local Government so much reason to apprehend that the incendiary and homicidal riots of the past 18 months were the result of deliberate design, The more dangerous ebullitions in Northern India, more dangerous because of the warlike character and training of the races among which they took place, were put down by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, without many words, but with a firm hand. Lord Harris has to deal with what he seems to regard as an organization of a section of the Brahman nobility in the Dekhan and with what he believes to have been a system of previously planned disturbances. He has, therefore, thought it necessary to mingle with the courteous commonplaces of his replies to valedictory addresses reproofs for the bad counsels which have rekindled religious strife and race antagonism over so large an area of his Presidency.

There are certainly facts which appear to justify Lord Harris's view of the deep-seated character of those disorders. In the prosecutions at a town in the Satara district the convictions included men of widely diverse classes—two sirdars, or noblemen, of the Dekhan, the head master of an English school, the chairman and another member of the Municipal Corporation, and a judicial officer of the Government. At another town a political pensioner and Municipal office-bearer took the lead in the bloody scenes to which the riots gave rise. In the capital city of the Maratha country the chief accused person is a prominent noble, who holds a rent-free property continued to him by the British Government. It is to be hoped that the final proceedings in appeal may tend to reduce the supposed dimensions of the evil with which Lord Harris considers himself called on to deal. But, if we take his view of the case, as disclosed by his speeches and by the judicial prosecutions, several influential classes in the Bombay Presidency would appear to have got strangely out of hand. The orthodox Brahman party, and reactionists of various sorts, have there received a support from the English-educated classes, and from persons who hold or have held official positions, to an extent unparalleled in other provinces of India.

The official view of the late disastrous events at Poona, to take a single example, deserves serious consideration. Poona is the headquarters of the aristocracy of the Dekhan, mainly Brahmans, and has a population of 103,026 Hindus with only 12,494 Mussulmans, exclusive of the camp and the suburban municipality. The Mussulman inhabitants are poor and peaceably disposed, and were remarkable for the degree in which they fraternized with the lower classes of Hindus. The latter, indeed, had been accustomed to partake in the exciting processions of the chief Mahomedan festival. They joined with their Mussulman neighbours in erecting the Tabuts, pasteboard biers or mausoleums in memory of Hoosain, and in carrying them with musical honours to the junction of the two rivers. Of late the Brahman Press has endeavoured to correct such laxity among its poorer co-religionists ; and such excommunication was denounced against Hindus who assisted in bearing the Tabuts, or honorific biers, "since this is equivalent to the pollution of carrying a corpse." Hand-bills were circulated under the title of "Advice to Hindus" ; a wealthy Brahman gentleman who had been wont to give a festival subscription to his poorer Mussulman neighbours was forced to discontinue his good-natured practice ; in some cases the Tabuts were broken up ; in almost all the Hindus held aloof from participation. Having thus discredited the great Mahomedan festival, the Muharram, in June, the orthodox Hindus urged a counter-demonstration to outvie and mimic it. Advantage was taken of the Ganpati processions about a month later, and inflammatory poems and leaflets were distributed in the schools and streets. A single verse will suffice for quotation :—

Riots have occurred here and there, and Hindus have been beaten.
Let us all join together in the contest and inflict revenge ;
Bring forth the Ganpati and outvie the Muharram,
Let the crowds gather in masses to see the mimics.

Members of the Maratha aristocracy accordingly began to organize parties to follow the Ganpati processions, and routes in the neighbourhood of Mahomedan mosques were said to be purposely chosen. The Mussulmans took alarm and appealed to the Government, urging (perhaps with a view to political effect rather than to strict accuracy) that the Hindus "persecute us owing to our abstention from the Congress and our opposition to seditious agitations." The local authorities made preparations that would have effectually maintained order on the day of the grand procession, when, it is said, without warning, in the small hours of the night preceding it, one of the musical parties organized by a wealthy gentleman deliberately took its course, past a mosque in which service was going on. The sanguinary tumult that ensued has already been described. Lord Harris, with the whole evidence before him, felt himself constrained to regard it not as an accidental or isolated occurrence, but as part of a general scheme of religious aggression planned by powerful classes, and carried out almost at the same time in various parts of the provinces under his charge. If his diagnosis be correct, it reveals a state of public feeling which will demand from his successor no ordinary combination of judgment and strength. His farewell speeches of warning and rebuke, although honourable to his frankness, have not been generally accepted by his own countrymen as a quite satisfactory method of treatment. Noting should tempt an Indian Governor into what can be even wrongfully represented as a series of little scolds. They were no doubt prompted by a loyal desire to strengthen the hands of his successor, and not to leave India himself with any secret conviction on his mind to which it might be said that he shrank from giving expression. But it is deeds, not words, that must govern India, and constrain its mutually hostile creeds to observe the armistice imposed by British rule.

In the northern province of Bombay a different solution of the problem is being attempted. The mail, brought with such commendable celerity last week, contains the proceedings of a great conference of Hindus and Mussulmans, held at Ahmedabad, to consider the question. They occupy more than eight columns in the Bombay leading journals. The speakers congratulated themselves on the fact that, whatever may be the case in the Dekhan, the leaders of both communities in Gujerat are content with the religious toleration enforced by our Government. It is the duty of the wealthy and educated classes, they maintained, to make their less enlightened countrymen understand the principles of that toleration, and instead of grudging the protection accorded to rival creeds, to remember the liberty secured to their own. One Mussulman nobleman declare that religious feuds "disgraced and degraded the community," and implored his countrymen to turn over a new leaf from that day." Although the conference was called together at the instance of the Mahomedans, the Hindus joined cordially in the meeting, and it is worthy of remark that both of them regarded the leaders of their respective religions as in a special manner responsible for the conduct of their whole communities. The influence of a few men of mark was recognized as an effective factor in the conduct of large bodies under their influence, and this circumstance seems to justify the view which Lord Harris has so forcibly expressed as to the character of the disturbances in his southern provinces. Special stress was laid upon the power of the literary class and the responsibilities which that power involves. "This class," said Mr. Dharamsi, came more in contact with the masses, and necessarily exercised great influence over them. They wrote for the masses and circulated papers, leaflets, and pamphlets among them. If they chose they could do much good. "If, on the other hand, they abused their position, the slightest thing acted as a spark and made a conflagration." It is this feeling, that the heads of the community are still in India responsible in a special manner for the action of their countrymen at large, that prompted Lord Harris's plain speaking to the sirdars and Municipal heads of the Dekhan.

Meanwhile, the Government of India has sternly intimated that whatever locality breaks the peace shall pay for the cost of restoring order. It has published in the English and vernacular languages the Bill which provides more effectively for quartering police on disturbed districts at their own expense, and for levying compensation from them to be paid to innocent persons who have been injured or to their widows and families. At the same time it institutes a more coercive system for the grant of licences for processions likely to cause a breach of the peace. The discussion of this measure has been postponed to the winter session of the Supreme Legislative Council in Calcutta. Meanwhile Lord Elgin and his Home Minister, Sir Antony MacDonnell, have fairly put before the people of India their determination that the religious riots of the past year and a half shall now definitely cease and they have left both Hindus and Mahomedans to reflect over the matter for a couple of months. Notwithstanding the recent disgraceful scenes in the Dekhan the vast majority of the influential classes including the Brahmans as a body, and not even excluding those of the Maratha country realize the value of the religious freedom which we impartially maintain. The combination of a few reactionary zealots, if such a combination exists, must not be taken for more than it really means.—"Times."

MILITARY JOURNALISM.—The current issue of *The Broad Arrow* ; *The Naval and Military Gazette* marks an advance in Service Journalism. The oldest established of journals representing the Army and the Navy, *The Broad Arrow* is now the youngest as well in outward appearance as in the vigorous nature of its contents. There is no change either in the Editorship or in the policy of the paper, and the improvements inaugurated in the current issue should certainly add to its popularity in the Services.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

INTELLIGENCE was received at Yokohama on Tuesday (Nov. 20,) that the second Japanese army, under Marshal Oyama, was marching towards Port Arthur in two divisions by different routes. A Shanghai despatch of the same date says that on Sunday a Japanese army marching upon Port Arthur came upon a Chinese force strongly intrenched in the passes north of that place. A general attack was made on Monday morning, and the Chinese, who offered an obstinate resistance, were ultimately driven from their intrenchments and fled to Port Arthur. The losses on both sides were severe. A steamer which reached Chefoo early on Wednesday reports that on Monday the Japanese forces captured a fort situated about two miles to the west of Port Arthur, and it was expected that the attack on the main position would take place almost immediately. The Chinese were reported to be badly in want of food and water.

There are unconfirmed rumours of Chinese successes in the Kwang Tung peninsula. It is also alleged that two forts at Talienwan are still offering a determined resistance, and that at Port Arthur itself the garrison are determined to hold out. From Yokohama it is reported that the Japanese expect the assault on Port Arthur to be of a sanguinary character. General Nieh, it may be mentioned here, claims to have repulsed the Japanese near Feng-huang-tcheng on Sunday and Monday of last week, and to have pursued the retreating enemy towards that place.

A despatch from Siu-Yen, received *via* Kiulientcheng, and dated on Sunday, says :—"Spies last week reported that a large Chinese force was being concentrated at Siu-Yen. In accordance with Marshal Yamagata's instructions the brigade under General Osaka proceeded to disperse it. The force left Takushan on the 15th, marching by way of the Siao-yang Ho river, and by Sunday morning at daybreak dispositions were made for an attack. The Chinese, however, had again fled in the night, and the Japanese forces occupied Siu-Yen without fighting. The Chinese in their flight abandoned the five guns mounted to defend this position, and they fell into the hands of the Japanese. A pursuit was ordered, but the Chinese were not overtaken. They were under the command of General Ma, and were estimated at 6,000 men, a large portion being cavalry. They retreated in the direction of Haitcheng. There were no casualties on either side. Pending orders from headquarters, General Osaka's force will remain encamped here."

Reports from Chefoo state that the Chinese Commander-in-Chief is neglecting Moukden and is marching south-west from Liao Yang with the object of relieving Port Arthur.

The reform of the Chinese army proceeds under difficulties. Captain von Hanneken has as associates the Taotai Hu, formerly Taotai of Tientsin, who destroyed the railway bridge over the Peiho, and Hanlin, a scholar, who has friends at Court, but who is without knowledge of practical affairs. They are consistently obstructive.

A Japanese transport has been lost in circumstances that might have entailed great loss of life. The vessel was on its way to Talien Bay, to the north of Port Arthur, with some 600 infantry and 500 coolies, when a fire broke out on board. The flames spread rapidly, and, as all efforts to subdue them were unsuccessful, the vessel had to be abandoned. All on board were saved, with the exception of four of the coolies.

The Viceroy at Tientsin has ordered troops to be placed north and south of the foreign settlements for the protection of the residents against inroads by the mutinous soldiers in the neighbouring camps.

Owing to the paralysis of authority and the want of discipline amongst the Chinese soldiery, the American missionsstation at Tungchow is in danger of being attacked. The United States cruiser Baltimore has left for Tungchow.

Two trained men and two ladies of the Red Cross Society recently started for the seat of war. The two ladies have been turned back by the Chinese authorities who declined to be responsible for their safety. They declare that the Taotai Sheng said, "We do not want to save our wounded. A Chinaman cheerfully accepts the fate that befalls him."

The Chinese Emperor gave an audience to the Diplomatic Body within the precincts of the Place at Pekin last week. All the Ministers and the Danish Charge d'Affaires were present. His Majesty's demeanour was most gracious. His action in thus receiving the diplomatists has caused considerable stir in high Chinese circles.

The French newspapers published in Tonkin are urging that France should take advantage of the present situation in the Far East to seize Formosa and the Pescadores Islands.

A despatch from Chung-kin in the inland province of Se-Chuen, states that the Viceroy has been arrested, in accordance with orders received from Pekin, on the charge of murdering the Tartar general in the province. The crime was committed with the object of covering enormous defalcations in the provincial accounts.

A Tientsin despatch states that General Wei was beheaded on Friday. The Imperial Council had represented to the Emperor that in retiring from Ping-Yang before the Japanese had commenced their attack upon the place General Wei had been guilty of cowardice before the enemy, and had mainly contributed to the Chinese defeat. Thereupon his death was ordered. General Wei met his fate with fortitude.

Li Hung Chang shows no sign of leaving Tientsin. He enjoys good health and fair spirits.

The suicide of Commodore Liu, commanding the Chen-Yuen, is confirmed.

The last class of Japanese conscripts, consisting of those who only attained the military age this year, is now being called to join the colours.

The Japanese newspapers state that the French Government have acknowledged that the Japanese authorities were justified in their action in seizing the three passengers arrested at Kobe on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer Sydney a fortnight ago. The matter, it is added, has thus been settled.

Large numbers of sick and wounded Japanese troops are arriving at Ujina.

The reply of the Japanese Government to the American offer of mediation has been received at Washington, but its text will not be made public at present. Japan, it is understood, courteously indicates her desire first to hear from China direct in regard to the cessation of hostilities. Such overtures, it is added, may be made through the medium of the American Minister at Tokio. —*Times.*

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN CRETE.

AT a meeting of the Hellenic Society, on Nov. 19, Mr. Arthur Evans, Keeper of the Ashmolean, read a paper on his discoveries in Crete. He pointed out that evidences of early culture could be traced in other forms than those of the remains of ancient buildings. Traces of picture writing are to be found in various parts of Europe—in Denmark, for example—and last year in Crete he found curious seal stones containing symbols affording singular parallels to the Egyptians and Hittite inscriptions. It was clear there had been a civilisation before the foundation of the Greek States. The remains seemed to indicate that Greek particularism had been prejudicial to the early civilisation of Crete. There were inscriptions, which might probably be assigned to about 700 B.C., in archaic Greek characters, but in an unknown language. The foundations of houses and shrines were of much the same type as the remnants extant of Tiryns and Mycenæ. The ruins were found of a second acropolis like the prehistoric city of Troy. There was a remarkable monument, of a Mycenæan building which might be the famous labyrinth, or a palace. The date of some the correspondences with the Mycenæan type was probably about 1500 B.C., but the earliest class of symbols may even have been before the Mycenæan period. There had also been found Egyptian scarabs of the twelve dynasty ; and there were the beginnings of the spiral system which played so great a part at Mycenæ. Linear forms were discovered to have gradually grown out of the pictographs, and there was ground for believing that the Cretan system was part of a larger one which extended to the Peloponnese. Parallels might also be discovered with Semitic remains, and those were remains of a character which should make us hesitate to accept the theories of the origin of the alphabet from hieratic forms. The origin of the Philistines might perhaps also be traced through Crete, and it was remarkable that in the version of the LXX. the Philistines were called Cretans, or even Hellenes, which led to the conclusion that they were probably islanders. It was probable that the Philistines played a great part in civilising Semitic lands.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

THE following gentlemen were, among others, called to the Bar on Nov. 19 :—Lincoln's Inn : Mir Aun Ali, University of Oxford ; Haridas Bose, B.A., Oxford ; Mohomed Abdul Kabir. Inner Temple : Khaji Taqui Jan. Middle Temple : Charles Palmer Blaett Wiltshire, Indian Civil Service ; Mohammed Majid Ullah, Aberdeen University ; Nolini Mohun Chaterjee, Calcutta and Edinburgh Universities ; Shway-Tha, Aberdeen University ; Ghulam Mohi Uddin Ahmad, Percival Paul Chater Manuk, Oxford University ; Mohammed Wahiduddin Ahmad, Hem Nath De, M.A., Calcutta University. Gray's Inn : Athanasius Apurba Kumar Ghosh ; Janki Nath Koul.

THE MOHAMMEDAN FACTOR.

ADDRESS BY THE MOULVIE RAFFIUDDIN AHMAD.

UNDER the presidency of Sir John Gorst, M. P., the Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmad, addressed a meeting at the Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, on Nov. 20, on "England and the Mohammedan World." The Moulvie observed that in India at the present time they were face to face with a political upheaval. Their friends the Bengalis, the Babus, and the Brahmins, having imbibed doses of English education without properly digesting them, thought the time ripe for a sort of democratic government. They had, therefore, established committees and organised an agitation with a view of obtaining what might eventually prove to be a kind of Home Rule. The Mohammedans, who had been the rulers of India for 600 years, felt that to try such an experiment in a country so altogether unsuited for it would be nothing less than madness, and they had therefore refused as a body to join the movement. Some people might think them unpatriotic, and urge that for the progress of the country they should unite with other classes ; but they could not be aware that the Mohammedans of India, like the Protestants of Ireland, would be sure to suffer if the fate of their country was to be decided by majorities. They had had an experience in this direction in Lord Ripon's Municipal Act, which, in the case of Poona, for example, had resulted in the 60,000 Hindus securing all the representation to the exclusion of the 40,000 Mohammedans. The Hindus were also trying to force their language upon the Mohammedans, and to place restrictions upon them in other ways. If Lord Ripon's Act had allowed the Mohammedans to elect their own members they would have had some representation on the Municipality, even if they had been in a minority, but at present they had no voice at all. Naturally they feared any further extension of local government. The Mohammedans had no objection to British rule ; in fact, they were its mainstay, so convinced were they of its advantages ; but what they did object to was the establishment of Hindu rule, and the sanction of oppression by Parliament because it proceeded from a majority. At present they were not in the same position as their Hindu friends, who had a representative in the House of Commons and committees in this country. He was told that Mr. Naoroji could always count on the support of the Irish party—(laughter)—and that a member of the party was actually sailing on Thursday, in order to preside over the Indian Congress. But the English people had only heard one side of the matter as yet, for they had not had the reasonable demands of the Mohammedan minority lucidly placed before them. If India had indeed become a party question, and the Radicals in India had got the support of the Irish party and of the Radicals in the House of Commons, then the Mohammedans could not do better than follow the good example of the Irish Protestants and make common cause with the Unionists. (Cheers.) They trusted that they would shortly be able to place before the English people the real facts of the case, and the reasonable demands of the enlightened and loyal classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. He hoped that after hearing them they would not give countenance to the view that sedition and agitation paid better than loyalty and contentment, and that, just as the Radicals had placed a Parsee member in the House of Commons, so they would help to place a Mohammedan member in Parliament. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Gorst, who thanked the Moulvie for calling attention to an important branch of England's political duty, observed that if Parliament interfered more than formerly in the government of India, it ought, at least, to condescend to ascertain the conditions obtaining in that dependency. (Hear, hear.) The attempt to apply principles of government which answered in the case of those gentlemen who were returned to Parliament versive of the first principles of justice in a country like India, with its various races and religions. He sometimes trembled lest the rashness and ignorance of some of those gentlemen who were returned to Parliament, should destroy the blessings of peace and good government which India had so long enjoyed under British rule. (Hear hear.) He could not help thinking that if such speeches as that which they had heard that night were sometimes made in Parliament it might add to the wisdom of our statesmen; and if any constituency was so patriotic as to send the Moulvie to Parliament, he felt sure that as regards their Indian Empire and their Oriental policy they would have a most valuable adviser. (Cheers.)

THE RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

DRESS OF THE BRIDE.

THE preparations for the Czar's wedding were when the mail left proceeding apace in St. Petersburg. A striking description of the bride's dress is sent by the *Daily News* correspondent :—

The "Empress's" crown will not be used until the coronation next year. The one to be now worn is a beautiful small diamond crown worn at the back of the head in the style of fairy queens. The national headdress of Muscovite women—the kakoschnik, a broad band of gold studded with diamonds and sapphires, and from which hangs a costly veil, will be worn. The sarafan and a long cloak-shaped veil will be worn, to which will be added the Court train. Over her dress she will wear the scarlet ribbon of the Order of St. Catherine, founded by Peter the Great in 1711 after his deliverance at the battle of the Pruth by his wife. The Empress is Grand Mistress of the Order, which she alone has the right to confer.

The ladies of honour dress the bride, who is then fetched by her godfather and godmother, who approach her with a holy icon and with bread and salt. Before leaving the house she kneels down before her godfather, kisses the holy image, and receives his blessing.

The procession accompanying the bride to the Winter Palace is then formed. It is opend by the fine Cossack guard of honor of the Emperor. It is composed of stalwart figures in scarlet coats, with finely chiselled Eastern faces and flashing eyes. Their daggers and belts of fine workmanship, and the high Astrakhan caps, give them a martial and distinguished air. They ride wild horses of a specially fiery race, and look like survivors of the age of chivalry.

Hunters with silver bugles, lackeys in scarlet liveries, and the numberless Court officials, high and low, will also appear in the procession. The Master of Ceremonies, the first and second Court Marshals, the Minister of the Imperial Household, all ride in gilt carriages surrounded by mounted officials.

A deputation of the Kieff Dragoons has gone to St. Petersburg to present respectful greetings to their new chief, the Prince of Wales.

The Czar Nicholas has conferred a great number of Orders and decorations on the foreign Princes and the representatives of foreign States who attended the funeral of the late Emperor.

It is privately reported from St. Petersburg (says the *Times*) that the people of Finland refused to take the oath of allegiance on the Czar's first manifesto to the Grand Duchy announcing his accession, and that his Majesty ordered a fresh proclamation to be prepared which has satisfied the Finns.

THE FRENCH WAR BUDGET.

M. JULES ROCHE'S Report on the War Budget was distributed to the Deputies on Nov. 21. It comprises (says the "Standard" Paris correspondent) interesting statistics, in which a comparison is made between the French and German Armies. M. Roche seeks to show the constant growth of the German War Budget. He says that the latter, which had remained materially smaller than that of France for many years after the war of 1870 and 1871, has been greatly increased since 1887. From that moment, owing especially to the extraordinary war expenses, the German War Budget has constantly exceeded that of France by annual sums varying between 26,000,000fr. and 148,000,000fr., till the year 1891 inclusive. From 1891, while the French war expenditure decreased considerably 75,000,000fr. from 1891 to 1895, the German Budget was again increased to provide for the important augmentation of the number of men under the colours voted by the Reichstag in 1893. For the last year the German war expenditure was two-sevenths more than that of France. M. Roche also shows that, though the French Budget, as now voted by the Committee, provides for 473,200 men under the colours in 1895, it is necessary to deduct the number of African troops, which brings down the total to 411,700 men, which is 129,000 men less than in Germany.

THE note submitted by Mr. Garstin, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Public Works, to the Council of Ministers on Nov. 8, and by them approved, relating to the modified scheme for a Nile reservoir at Assouan, has been published. It proposes the construction of a dam with a crest 26ft. lower than that originally proposed. This involves a much slower reclamation of the country, but entails the submersion of only a portion of the island of Philæ, containing the smaller monuments—which could be protected

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

On no subject for a very long time past have I received such a mass of correspondence as on the "Madras kissing case," and from what I hear personally, and from what appears in the local press, I should say that it is impossible to exaggerate the interest that the case has caused throughout India. It is late to remark further upon the gross injustice done by the local and home authorities, but I cannot refrain from commenting upon the following observations in the *Pioneer* :—

We cannot bring ourselves to look on Lord Wenlock and his colleagues as cruel tyrants, and, remembering that not only they, but the Secretary of State and his Council, have concurred in taking a view which is also not without some supporters in the English and Indian Press, we cannot but think there must be something in the case which has not been communicated to the public, or that the facts admit of being viewed in, at the least, two different lights, let us say in that of the Hill Capt in and the Plain Husband.

No words could better exemplify than do these the objections to the course that has been taken. Not only has Dr. Smith been drummed out of the Service without a semblance of trial on a childishly trivial charge, but he is thereby necessarily exposed to imputations, such as are here pretty broadly expressed, that something more has been alleged against him than the public has heard of. The answer, of course, is—an answer so obvious that it is difficult to understand any responsible journalist overlooking it—that the more serious the allegations against him, the stronger his claim to be tried in accordance with the ordinary principle of justice. One of the most forcible letters that I have received on this case argues, from a long list of arbitrary proceedings of the same character, that there is a growing disposition, both in the Military and Civil Services, to impose punishments carrying the most disastrous consequences to the victim without trial, public inquiry into a specific charge, fair hearing of witnesses, cross-examination for the defence, or any of the procedures recognised in courts of justice as essential to the elucidation of the truth. Whether or not this practice is increasing, its existence is beyond question, and I am rather surprised that the Services do not make some move towards protecting themselves against it.

Since my last article on coolie catching for the Assam tea-gardens, I have had an opportunity of seeing sundry Indian criticisms on the first reference to the questions in Truth, and I am glad to notice that my critics so successfully demolish one another, that there is nothing left for me to demolish. One journal, writing evidently in the planter interest, boldly characterises the whole account of the traffic as fiction or exaggeration, though it does not seem to have apprehended precisely what it is contradicting. On the other hand, the *Pioneer* is mildly sarcastic that I should have "discovered" facts which are notorious. I have also been shown a private letter from an Assam planter, who is in a high state of indignation at what he conceives to be a libel on his class, and who endeavours to dispose of the case by describing how admirably the coolies are treated on his estate. I need hardly say that I have not made a single allegation respecting the treatment of the coolies on the plantations; the facts to which I called attention had reference solely to the process of kidnapping and contracting, which goes on before the slaves (for such they are) reach the plantations. As to the *Pioneer*, if the facts are so well known on the spot, it is a disgrace to the *Pioneer* and other influential Indian papers that they have never lifted their voices against the traffic. The facts are not well known in England, and my business is to make them so.

Apropos of a recent remark in *Truth* about the compensation allowance, an officer writes to me from India that the Government have already got back quite as much as they gave, chiefly in economies effected at the expense of the soldier. This I readily believe; but when my correspondent goes on to liken the Indian Government to the Scotchman who put 6d. into the plate at church and took out a shilling, I think he loses sight of the compulsion the Government is under. What all Anglo-Indians, civil and military, seem to me to overlook is that from one cause and another the Government that employes them is on the verge of bankruptcy. They may say that their employer's difficulties have nothing to do with them. To this I would reply that for nine or ten years past the direction in which things were tending has been perfectly obvious, and a man, who enters the service of an employer whom he knows to be on the road to insolvency, cannot reasonably complain when he finds that the employer is shaving things rather close.

With regard to the story which I recently re-printed from Mr. Wilberforce's "Unrecorded Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," recounting the destruction of a portion of a disarmed Sepoy Regiment by suffocation in a "black-hole," an old Staff Corps officer sends me a fuller and more detailed account of the affair, which, unfortunately, shows Mr. Wilberforce's narrative to be substantially accurate. The regiment was the 26th Native Infantry. My Staff Corps correspondent, whom I take to have been on the spot, gives this account of the stampede which preceded the black-hole business :—

The 26th was stationed at Mian Meer, near Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, in 1857. It had arrived there at the fall of the year 1854, and was early in the day held in dislike by the Sikh element at Lahore for its antecedent services against them in the sanguinary fields of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, and Subraon, in the first Sikh war of 1845-6. After the corps was disarmed on May 13, the ill-feeling I have spoken of became intensified, and, by the end of July, it had run on to full head. By this time the feeling of insecurity had developed into positive panic. . . . It was during this critical time that, a violent dust-storm visiting Mian Mear, the lines of the 26th felt its full effects. All became darkness, disorder, and chaos. Soon a cry was started: "The Sikhs are on us!" In the confusion poor Major Spencer fell a victim to his zeal and devotion to duty. The Sergeant-Major was also knocked down and killed, whereupon the 26th, now mad with horror at the situation, bolted out of the lines. Those few that remained were massacred by the Sikhs, who had meanwhile arrived on the scene. Theirs was, perhaps, the most merciful of deaths. I enclose some details to prove my words.

From the details referred to it appears that the fugitives were pursued by a Mr. Cooper with about eighty or ninety horsemen. The Sepoys had been routed and driven back by a body of police, and on the arrival of Mr. Cooper and the Sikhs they surrendered, and were bound and lodged in the police-station, to the number of 282. It was decided to execute them, and they were brought out in batches of ten and shot. The narrative proceeds:—

After 237 sepoys had been but to death, a native official announced to the "Solitary Anglo-Saxon magistrate" that the remainder refused to come out of the bastion. Mr. Cooper proceeded thither. The doors were opened, and behold they were nearly all dead? Unconsciously the tragedy of Holwell's Black Hole had been re-enacted * * * Forty-five bodies, dead from fright, exhaustion, fatigue, heat and partial suffocation, were dragged into light. The whole of the corpses were flung by the village sweepers into a deep dry well, within 100 yards of the police-station; and Mr. Cooper triumphantly remarks: "There is a well at Cawnpore, but there is also one at Ujnalla!" And he appends the semi-official letters of Sir John Lawrence and Mr Montgomery, in proof of their cordial approbation of the whole transaction.

I imagine that the Indian Government is extending its economies to its stationery and its clerical staff. An official communication is before me, lately received in this country from the Administrator-General of Bengal, in reply to an inquiry respecting the estate of a deceased officer. It is on a half-sheet of "foreign" letter paper, with the official heading, date, &c., all in writing, and the communication itself is as follows:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter of September 28 ultimo, I do not find that the above estate as (sic) ever under charge of my office, so can give you no information with respect to it.

The Brahmins teach that there have been several incarnations of the Supreme Being, and that one of these is Krishna, or Christina. The Krishna cult has given rise to the suggestion that Jesus was called the Christ, because He was an incarnation of the Divine One; some have gone so far as to say that the Christ of Christianity is only a Western reproduction of the Eastern Krishna. A writer in *Jutland* (Helsingfors, Finland) has undertaken to dispose of all these assertions by showing that the Krishna myth, so far as it involves incarnation, belongs to a later period than Christ.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY IN EUROPE.

The change of front attributed to England on international questions—a rapprochement with Russia and France and an estrangement from the Triple Alliance—is attracting more attention in Vienna than most people are ready to admit. In the course of a conversation the "Standard" correspondent has had on this subject with a politician whose views are entitled to respect the latter said:—

"We, in Austria, have had ample proof of England's friendship on every occasion of importance. At one time the British Representative in Sofia received instructions to follow the dead of his Austrian colleague; and in Belgrade, Bucharest and Constantinople as well, we heard the voice of a friend, while the English Press, without distinction, spoke throughtout of Austria and Austrian policy in terms which we could sometimes have wished to hear echoed by the Press of a nearer all. We returned the service in Egypt, as did Germany; but it must be conceded that the Triple Alliance acted in that quarter in its own interests, since it would have suited neither Germany, Austria, nor Italy to see British influence replaced there by French ascendancy. With reference to Italy, the fact must not be overlooked that England, under her three last Foreign Secretaries, Lords Salisbury, Rosebery and Kimberley, has rendered invaluable services to the maintenance and strengthening of the Triple Alliance by exercising the great influence it has over Italy, where not only the King, but the people and the Press as well, must be taken into consideration. Supposing the change of front in English policy to be real and lasting, the extent of the influence that England can bring to bear upon Italy will only be apparent when the time comes for the renewal of the Triple Alliance Treaties. Should the policy of England be at that time opposed to Germany and Austria, it is quite conceivable that the renewal of the treaties with Italy will present greater difficulties than is generally supposed. I will not enter into the question of whether the Colonial policy of Germany has not profited in the past—say, at the time of the conclusion of the treaty with the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and on other occasions—by the friendly attitude of England. German colonists deny it, and the argument need not be insisted on; but it is a notorious fact that with the fall of Prince Bismarck and the inauguration of the 'New Course' in German policy, an unwritten alliance was virtually formed between the Triple League and England, and afforded one of the principal reasons for Alexander the Third's leaning towards France. What do we now see? English policy received a check on the Congo from Germany and France, who united to humiliate the English Cabinet, and, if my memory does not fail me, the outcry against England was even louder in Germany than across the Channel. This had been half forgotten when the Chinese Question arose, and, if report speaks correctly, it was Germany alone which baffled the efforts of England. Yet, if Germany is ever to support England as England supported for many years the Balkan policy, say, of Austria—that is to say, of the interested member of the Triple Alliance—it should be on a question, like this one in which he has no interests of her own that are opposed to the interests of Great Britain. We in this country can only regret that the attitude of Germany at the present moment is practically forcing England to abandon former friendships and to seek new ones."

MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY AND MR. JOHN MORLEY.

In the course of a speech at Dublin on Wednesday (Nov. 14) Mr. Justin McCarthy related the following anecdote of Mr. John Morley:—"I was possibly prejudiced in favour of Mr. Morley—I admit it—in consequence of his being a close friend of mine for twenty-five years beginning long before the time he or I had the faintest intention of being members of Parliament. Well, I am strongly of opinion myself, and have always been, that the position of an Irish Chief Secretary under the present system of Imperial Government is practically an impossibly; that no man, whatever his desire, whatever his gift, can so administer the kind of position as to give just satisfaction to the people of Ireland. I am not saying that I do not see defects in Irish administration now as I have seen them always; I am now speaking of the intentions and the principles of the man. Many of you will remember that when Mr. Morley came into Parliament he was editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," then a very powerful publication. You will remember that all the time his great personal friend, the late Mr. Forster, was Chief Secretary, he was coercing Ireland; and you will remember that on every day of his life Mr. Morley published articles in the "Pall Mall Gazette" condemning and denouncing the administration of Mr. Forster, and calling on the Government to deprive Mr. Forster of his position of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. Well, shortly afterwards Mr. Morley was asked to stand for Newcastle, and our position was very critical. We were well aware he had made a gallant struggle for us by his time and influence, but at the same time he was going to be a supporter of a Government which was forcing an intolerable Coercion Bill on the Irish people, and it came to be a very acute question amongst us whether we would advise the Irish voters in Newcastle to support Mr. Morley or vote against him. Some of us were inclined to make an exception in his favour, others were inclined to pursue the firm principle of opposing every man who was a supporter of the then existing Government. I talked about that subject to Mr. Morley myself, and Mr. Morley said to me, 'If the Irish voters in Newcastle should vote against me on the ground that I will support the present Government, I have no word of blame to say to them, and I believe that if I was an Irish voter in Newcastle, and a man like myself came under such conditions to seek my support, I should refuse it to such a man under such conditions.' I think you will say that there is something manly about one who at such a crisis and under such conditions could approve a policy which would advise the Irish voters of Newcastle to vote gainst him. (Applause.) I am saying this merely as a proof from my own personal knowledge, which I think the general public do not know, of the straightforwardness and the high principle of Mr. J. Morley. (Applause.)

"ALL QUIET IN THE PAMIRS."

According to the *Turkestan Gazette* (quoted in a *Times* telegram from St. Petersburg), Captain Zwitseff, with his detachment from the Pamirs, returned to the town of Osh on Oct. 28. At a lunch given on the occasion by the Russian officers, Major Waters, the British Military Attache at St. Petersburg, who arrived there on the previous day, was present. The health of Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was proposed, to which Major Waters responded in Russian with a toast to the Czar. Great cordiality and enthusiasm were shown by the company. In referring to this incident, the *Novosti* says, in the words of theinscription on Verestchagin's famous picture of shipka, "All quiet in the Pamirs."

RUSSIAN TRADE IN ASIA.

The official gazette of the Minister of Finance, which has hitherto pointed out the progress of Russian trade in Asia at last (says the *Times'* correspondent) admits the "complete lack of enterprise and torpor of the Moscow manufacturers and merchants" in regard to the supply of Russian wares to available Asiatic markets, to the advantage of British and German competitors. It also accuses the Muscovites of selling inferior goods at exorbitant prices, to the discredit of Russian trade. The Moscow merchants have been made so well off and comfortable at home, that they no longer care to exert themselves in Asia, and it is suggested as the only effective remedy, that their special privileges should now be reduced.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

The Armenian Patriotic Association has addressed to Lord Kimberley a memorial charging the Kurdish troops in Armenia with perpetrating, under orders from Ottoman authorities, a series of appalling outrages, rivalling the Bulgarian atrocities, on Armenians in the neighbourhood of Bitlis, and enclosing a letter from Bitlis which gives full details. From Constantinople, however, there comes an official statement that the affair was really a revolt of armed Armenians, which was only suppressed with difficulty after the insurgents had committed much devastation and plunder. The "Times" Vienna correspondent has received a letter from Smyrna according to which the Armenians in the district of Sasun offered resistance to some Kurdish cavalry who attempted to levy taxes which had already been twice exacted. The Kurds reported to Muschir Pasha, the Governor of Mush, that the Armenians had risen in insurrection, and without making any inquiry he proceeded to the district with a detachment of Nizams and a field battery, attacked the so-called insurgents, and destroyed seven villages, killing over 2,000 persons, without distinction of age or sex.

Mr. Nazarek, one of the leaders of the Armenian patriotic movement, who has been interviewed, confirms the reports of outrages committed by Turkish troops upon Armenians in the Sasun district. The Earl of Kimberley has replied to the Armenian Association in London that the Sultan is being pressed to send at once an impartial Commission of Inquiry.

According to *Truth*, Lord Harris will probably be succeeded as Governor of Bombay by Sir Edward Grey; according to the *Realm*, Lord Sandhurst is *to be the next Governor of Madras.*

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL NOV. 20.

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt J B Hartrop resigns his commission.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Sec-Lieut P M Sykes is seconded for service as Vice-Consul in Persia.

5th Lancers.—Capt W E H Collis is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

7th Hussars.—The supersession of Sec-Lieut R T Vyvyan, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Feb 6, 1894, for absence without leave is cancelled; Sec-Lieut R T Vyvyan resigns his commission.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col S Pym is placed on the half-pay list, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel: Capt C L W M Knight retires from the service with a gratuity; Qmr and Hon Capt G Walker is placed on retired pay. The following officers are seconded:—Lieuts F W Dent and A R B Savage, for service as Adjutants of Volunteer Artillery; Lieut A N Davidson, as a probationeer for the Indian Staff Corps. Major E O Hay to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Col S Pym, placed on half-pay; Capt J C Marston to be Major, vice E O Hay, promoted; Lieut W M Grover to be Captain, vice J C Marston, promoted; Capt M S Eyre, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice C L W M Knight retired. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A H N Devenish, S F Alderson, A C Kennedy, A A Montgomery, H D Hammond, F B H Moore, H C Moorehouse, H M Innes, V R Hine-Haycock. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants, viz:—P H Cruickshank, in succession to Lieut F W Dent, seconded; C S S Curteis, in succession to Lieut A R B Savage, seconded; B Dickson, in succession to Lieut A N Davidson, seconded; W E Kemble, in succession to Lieut W M Grover, promoted.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt W D. Lord Balvaird, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Light A O Cockayne Cust is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut W Fitz W H Bredin to be Captain, vice K P Apthorp, seconded.

Royal Scots Fusilliers.—Major S P Chichestar retires on retired pay. Capt W A Young to be Major, vice S F Chichester. Capt H S Sykes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).—The surname of Capt W E S Tyler is as now, and not as previously, described.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Capt K M M Cox-Murchison retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Northamptonshire Regt. Capt A A Lloyd to be Adjutant, vice Capt E O Smith whose period of service in that appointment has expired. The designation of Sec-Lieut H J de B Barnett, who was seconded in the "Gazette" of Nov 6, 1894, is as now, and not as therein, described.

Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H E A Lindsay resigns his commission.

Staff.—Brevet-Col M S Bell, V C, C B, from Lieut-Colonel, half pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col R W Stewart, who has vacated that appointment. Brevet-Col A de V Brooke, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, in succession to Col H F Turner, appointed a Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications at Headquarters. Lieut-Col W A Yulu, from half pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Capt J E Caunter, the Welsh Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev H T Coney, B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, dated May 20, 1893, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to November 16, 1893, and not to carry back allowances.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt J R Forrest is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Army Pay Dept—Chief Paym and Hon Col H F Luke is placed on retired pay. Staff Paym and Hon Lieut-Col R O Richmond to be Chief Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Colonel, vice Hon Col H F Luke, Paym and Hon Capt W M Dudkett is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Brevet—Lieut-Col H D A Cutbill, half-pay, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Major-Gen J H Hall, commanding the Troops North-Western District, to be Lieutenant-General, vice P Smith, CB, deceased. Col C Grove, CB, on completion of his period of service as Assistant-General Headquarters, is placed on half-pay. Col G Swinley, CB, Colonel on the Staff in India, from Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col H S Brownrigg Assistant-Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Risaldar Muhammad Akram Khan, 9th Bengal Cavalry is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army whilst employed as British agent in Afghanistan.

Indian Army—Lieut-Gen F H Tyrrell, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-Gen H Rowband, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General, Col M H Nicolson, CB, ADC, to the Queen, to be Major-General.

Reserve of Officers—G E N Booker, gent, late Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt J W Rutherford, MB, 1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery (Western Division Royal Artillery), to be Surgeon-Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice Admiral—R Wells, to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness Nov 10.

Lieutenants—W J C M Nicholson, to Vernon, as Staff Officer Nov 17; J J Graham, to Devastation G Dec 14; S H B Ash, to Goldfinch, in command Dec 1; T Hadley, for coastguard division at Orkney Dec 6; G E B Hand, to Galatea Nov 21; W C Pakenham, to Excellent, additional Nov 27; F A Velentine-D S O, to Excellent, additional, for R N C, Portsmouth Dec 1.

Sub-Lieutenants—C M Foot, to Howe; W E Woodward, to Trafalgar; M H Hodges, to Gleaner; M J Deakin, to Nile; J M Farie, to Ruby; W Bowden-Smith, to Calypso; A S Cole, to Volage Nov 16; N S Johnson, to Hawke; R E Vaughan, to Empress of India Nov 21.

Midshipmen—W A Cooke-Hurle, to Repulse Nov 15; J W S Miller, to Blenheim Nov 16.

Engineers—J W Ham, to Havock, C J James, to Achiles, E Gaudin, to Zebra, W H Meadus, to Boxer, C A Moore, to Salamander, E J Murphy, to Renard Nov 22.

Assistant Engineers—E J Campbell, to Renard, A P L Dupen, to Salamander Nov 22.

Chaplain—Rev F A I Gace, to Achilles Nov 20.

Assistant Paymaster—W R Ward, to Victory, as Secretary's Clerk Nov 19

Assistant Clerks—W F Sullivan, to the Alexandra temporary Nov 15; R A Jinkin, to Royal Sovereign additional Nov 24; H W Manisty, to Royal Sovereign additional for disposal Nov 16.

Gunners—E M R Thomson and A Selley, to Cambridge; J W Palmer, to Conquest; J Dooley to Snap; S Gurowitch, to Temeraire Nov 10; F Hern, to Achilles No 15; W I Gale, to Comus Dec 21; B J Blower, R Saxton, to Cambridge Nov 24.

Boatswains—J J Pomeroy a, to Alexandra for quarterdeck duties Nov 10; H T Atkins, to Chatham Dockyard; W Hurrell, to Barfleur Nov 11; F E G Slocombe and W H Reed a, to Audacious Nov 13; W J Harfoot and R H Blackmore, to Achilles for quarterdeck duties Nov 15; F Chatel, to Boadicea Nov 17; F H Davis, to Duke of Wellington for quarterdeck duties Nov 17; A Turner a, to Caledonia Nov 18; P Collins, to Liberty Nov 24; J H Partridge, to Impregnable Nov 24.

Chief Carpenters—C White, to Duke of Wellington H Harcus to Clarence, Yard, Gosport Nov 13.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—W C Cobden, to be Divisional officer at Stornoway, J Dirscoll, to Exmouth R N R Battery. Nov 17; S Ives, to Colossas, for R N R Battery, at Carnarvon; J E Pearce, to Galatea, for R N R Batter, at Peterhead; J H Beale, to Melampus, for R N R Battery, at Tadmore Nov 17.

Admiralty, Nov 13 1894—The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Liautenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E C Carver May 14 D St A P Weston May 14, H Strickland Oct 6, and Fawcet Wary Nov 14.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant-paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet, dated as stated against their names:—R A M Burridge Sept 20, and S Bennets Nov 10.

Nov 14, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 17, 1880, the undermentioned Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymasters in her Majesty's Fleet, dated as stated against their names:—B G Lloyd-Evans Oct 5, W B Clark Oct 16, J G Matthews on the Ret red List Oct 16, and W C Gillies Oct 18.

Nov 15, 1894—Consequent on the retirement of vice-Admiral L Brine the following promotion takes place:—Rear-Admiral N Bowden-Smith to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet Nov 5.

Nov 15—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt A G Cochran to be Major, vice Hast, deceased; Lieut A M Connolly to be Captain, vice Cochran.

Nov 17—The following Staff Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet—viz:—C Lane, W H Riley The following qualified candidates have been appointed Surgeons in her Majesty's Fleet:—G T S Sichel, F R C S W B Macleod, M B. W G Peek, B A, M B, A H H Yizard, M B, H Spicer, M B, E T P Eames, J A L Campbell, B Ley, H P Jones, F F Mahon, R H Way, A O Bobardt, M B

Nov 19—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt R Evans has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request. The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet—J U Farie, R E Vaughan, E H Rymer, C M Foot, M C Allenby, E A Thomas H W Bowring, N S Johnson, H Fitzroy G Talbot, J W L M'Clintock, W Bowden-Smith, E H Donovan, L L Dundas, A S Cole, A. Lowndes, M H Hodges, W E Woodward, G G Codrington, A E Hudson M J Deakin. In accordance with the provision of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15 1887 Chief Btswn T Edwards has been allowed to assume the rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Btswn S J E Galley has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in her Majesty's Fleet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J Lyale, C S I, C I E, B C S
Mr T R Redfern, B C S
Mr R Sivewright, P W D
Lt-Col W G C Johnstone
Capt F R H Chrpman
Capt C V Mainwaring
Lieut H V Bradley
Lieut A J Carnana
Lieut H E C Dobbin
Lieut A J Talbot
Lieut R M Battye
Lieut C E Ayerst
Lieut G G Mackenzie
Brig-Surg-Lieut-Colonel J B Gaffney
Surg-Major J K Kanga
Surg-Capt G T Mould
Condr W Duley
Condr J Kelly
Sub-Condr W J Bray
Sub-Condr B C Taylor
Sub-Condr M J Flannery
Sub-Condr T Turner
Asst-Engr E V Tucker

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R G Moir, B C S, 6 mos
Mr F Howgate, B, 2 mos
Lt-Col W L Greenstreet, 12 days
Lt-Col S D Turnbull, 10 days
Capt F J B Campbell, 1 year
Capt F C Rynd, 3 mos
Lieut R A Firth, 7 days
Lieut A W Money, 3 mos
Lieut G Moberly, 2 mos
Lieut M F B Kappey, 3 mos
Lieut K S Cooper, 3 mos
Lieut C Burrard, 2 mos
Surg-Capt D Simpson, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A W Trewethy, B C S
Mr F J Monahan, B C S
Mr J J Anderson, B
Mr G G Collins, B
Mr W E Lonsdale, M
Lieut-Col S D Turnbull
Capt G A Gott
Lieut R A Firth
Lieut M E Nuttall
Lieut Hon C G Bruce
Lieut W N Scudamore
Lieut C H Peterson
Commr C W R Hooper

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John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
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"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), Saml. W. Baker."
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, leave
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's &c. no smell.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Universally acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wondertully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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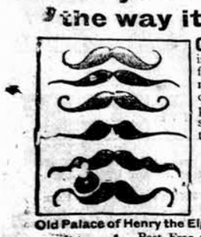
L. HERRING & SONS CAST STEEL SHEFFIELD

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER.
Hairdresser, &c.
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.

Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.

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Automatic Knitting Machines.

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Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

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SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
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For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS Are the best.

Prepared by New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for "THE HEALTH."
Public opinion all over the world manifests that they are unrivalled for COMFORT, STYLE AND DURABILITY. Sold in all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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AT FIRST COST,
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia.
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"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

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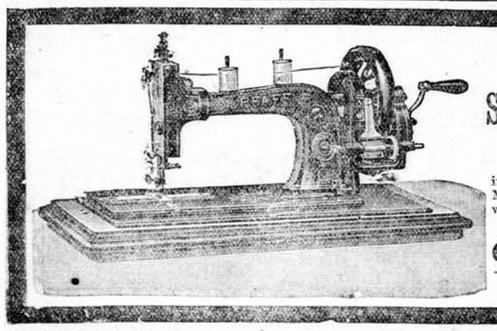
PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.

SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.



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In 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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1lb. PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath, to Old Age.

CAUTION.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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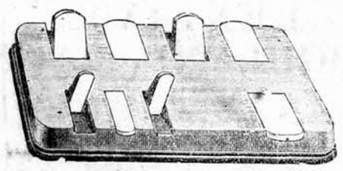
Silver Muffineers in case, pretty design. Rs. 38.



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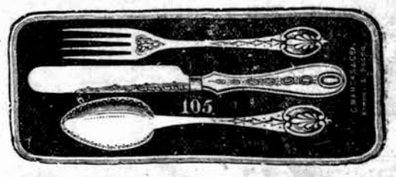
Silver Match Box, Rs. 18.
18-ct Gold do. „ 120



Child's Set: Knife, Fork, and Spoon. Mother-o'-Pearl Handles, in case. Rs. 20.

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Silver Cigarette Case, with very fine Enamelling.....Rs. 145.
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The Best and Purest COCOA

"ONLY A WOMAN'S HAIR."

As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely disp[illegible]s to advantage. The caprices and exigencies of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether piling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses above the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a t[illegible] mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways differing widely from the simple *chevelure* of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it:—

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets waved
As the vine curls her tendrils.

But whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using EDWARDS' "HARLENE," the only Hair Producer and Restorer so scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE."

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"SIR,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.

NOTHING SO EFFECTUAL AS EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
"DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
"E. RICKET,
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
"DEAR SIR,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
"W. A. BUDSTEAD,
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and unsurpassed as a Dressing

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"DEAR SIR,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. BENNETT,
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Baldness. Acts at once.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"SIR,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

A DISTANT FRIEND.
"DEAR SIR,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair. Kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private ARTHUR HARRIS.
"Kasr-el-nil Barracks, Cairo, Egypt."

EDWARDS' HARLENE
Positively stops the Hair from Falling.

PHYSICIAN AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.

1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & CO.,
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA, THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Smallpox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
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BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
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And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
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The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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